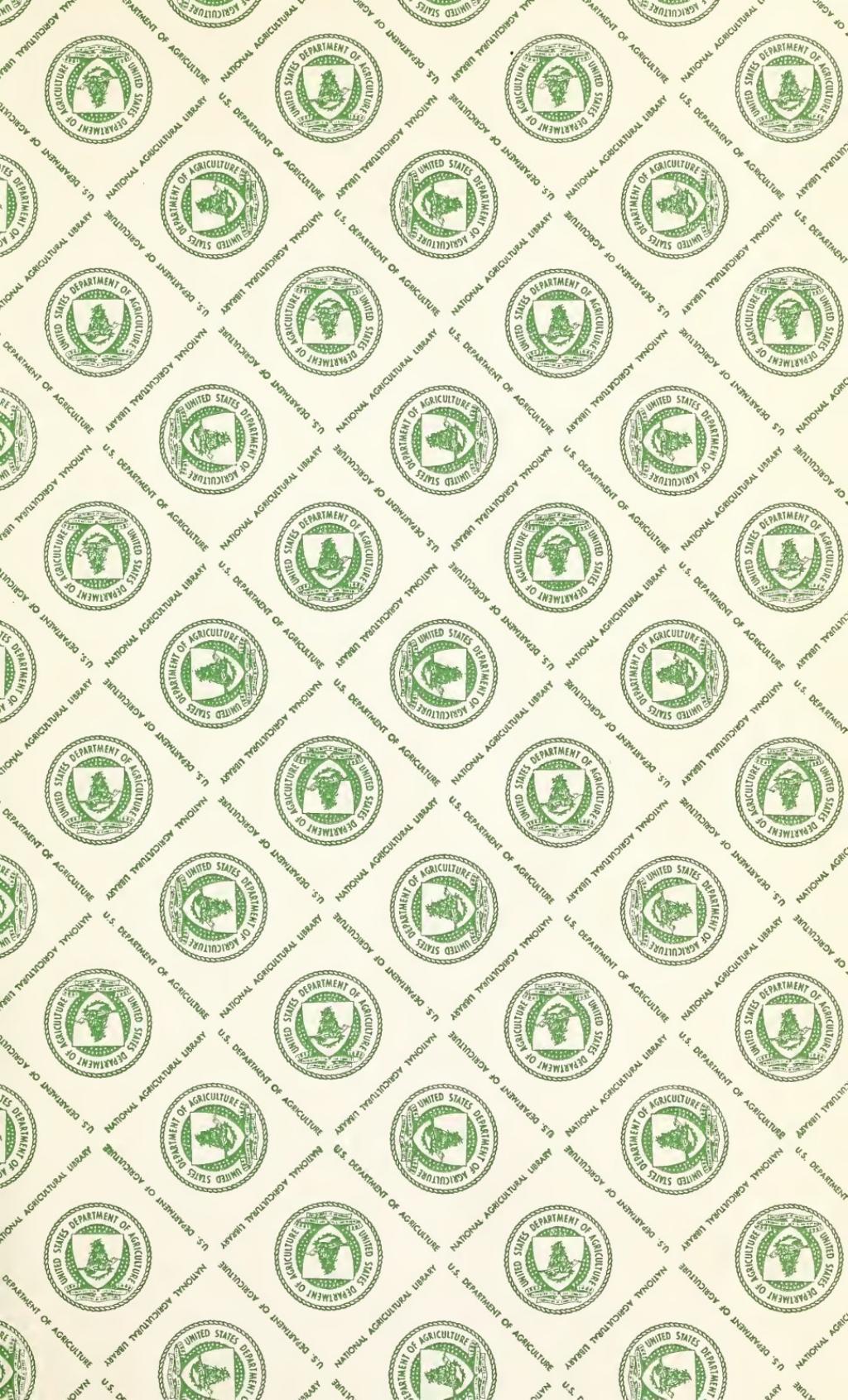


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United States Department of Agriculture

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

PLANT PEST CONTROL BRANCH

PLANT QUARANTINE BRANCH

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS²

JANUARY-DECEMBER 1952

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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¹ The quarantine and other official announcements in this publication were issued in 1952 by the then Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the Agricultural Research Administration. Enforcement of foreign plant quarantines and those affecting territories and possessions of the United States was delegated to the Plant Quarantine Branch of the Agricultural Research Service under the Department of Agriculture reorganization effective January 2, 1954. At the same time, enforcement of the remaining domestic plant quarantines was delegated to the Plant Pest Control Branch of the Agricultural Research Service.

² Edited by Ralph W. Sherman, Staff Assistant, Plant Quarantine Branch.

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QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO AMENDMENTS OF CITRUS CANKER AND OTHER CITRUS DISEASES; CIT- RUS FRUIT; SWEETPOTATOES AND YAMS; NURSERY STOCK, PLANTS, AND SEEDS; FRUITS AND VEGETA- BLES; AND CUT FLOWERS QUARANTINES (NOS. 19, 28, 29, 37, 56, AND 74, RESP.)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PLANT QUARAN-
TINES TO BE EXTENDED TO VIRGIN ISLANDS ON SEPTEMBER 5

(Press Notice)

SEPTEMBER 2, 1952.

Plant quarantine operations of the United States Department of Agriculture to safeguard the continental United States and its territories and districts from the entry of dangerous foreign insect pests and plant diseases, will be extended to the Virgin Islands of the United States effective today (September 5), the Department announced.

Two experienced inspectors of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine have been transferred to the municipalities of St. Croix and St. Thomas, V. I.

Inspection of plant importations into the Virgin Islands has been previously handled by inspectors of these municipalities. This extension of Federal plant quarantine operations will give the Islands more adequate protection against introduction of injurious pests through the entry of infested or infected plant importations.

Quarantine amendments, effective September 5, will place the Virgin Islands under the long-existing quarantines restricting or prohibiting the importation into the United States of citrus nursery stock; other nursery stock, plants and seeds; citrus fruits; other fruits and vegetables; and cut flowers. The Virgin Islands have been excluded from that part of the quarantine restricting the entry of sweetpotatoes and yams, as the insects guarded against already are established in the Virgin Islands.

On the same date Federal operations in the Islands also will extend to enforcement of United States quarantines restricting or prohibiting the importation of avocado seed; sugarcane; corn and closely related plants; bamboo; and potatoes; as well as to enforcement of the regulations relating to plant material en route through the United States.

It is also anticipated, the Department said, that amendments will be effective in the near future which will bring the Virgin Islands under import restrictions on cotton and cotton products, and wheat and wheat products.

Similar action is contemplated for domestic quarantines in order to regulate where necessary the movement of plant material from the Virgin Islands to the continental United States.

Effective September 5, 1952.

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 319—FOREIGN QUARANTINE NOTICES

On July 25, 1952, there was published in the Federal Register (17 F. R. 6825) a notice of proposed rule making concerning amendments of the subpart Citrus Canker and Other Citrus Diseases; the subpart Citrus Fruit; the subpart Sweetpotatoes and Yams; the subpart Nursery Stock, Plants, and Seeds; the subpart Fruits and Vegetables; and the subpart Cut Flowers; in Part 319, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations (7 CFR 319.19, 319.28, 319.29, 319.37 et seq., 319.56 et seq. and 319.74 et seq.). After due consideration of relevant matters presented, and pursuant to sections 5, 7, and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 159, 160, and 162), the Secretary of Agriculture hereby amends the said subparts in the following respects:

1. §§ 319.19 and 319.28 are amended by deleting therefrom the phrase "the continental United States, Puerto Rico and Hawaii" wherever it appears and substituting therefor the phrase "the United States"; and by adding a new paragraph designated as (e) to § 319.19 and as a new undesignated paragraph at the end of § 319.28 to read as follows:

As used in this section unless the context otherwise requires, the term "United States" means the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

2. § 319.29 is amended by inserting after the word "importation" the phrase "into the United States"; and by deleting the last sentence in the section and substituting therefor the following: "As used in this section unless the context otherwise requires, the term 'United States' means the continental United States only."

3. § 319.37 is amended by deleting therefrom the phrase "(including the District of Columbia) and its Territories," and the phrase "(including the District of Columbia) or its Territories," and by adding to the section a new paragraph (e) to read as follows:

(c) As used in this section unless the context otherwise requires, the term "United States" means the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

4. § 319.37-24 is amended by deleting therefrom the phrase "a State or Territory of the United States" and substituting therefor the phrase "a State, Terri-

tory, or District of the United States covered by § 319.37"; by adding the phrase "or District" after the word "Territory" the second and third times the latter appears in the section; and by deleting the word "State" from the phrase "State official."

5. The subpart Nursery Stock, Plants, and Seeds is amended by adding thereto a new § 319.37-28 to read as follows:

§ 319.37-28 *Territorial applicability.*—The regulations in this subpart shall apply with respect to importations into the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

6. § 319.56 is amended by adding thereto a new undesignated paragraph to read as follows:

As used in this section unless the context otherwise requires, the term "United States" means the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

7. § 319.56-2 is amended by inserting after the third undesignated paragraph thereof a new undesignated paragraph to read as follows:

Fruits and vegetables grown in the British Virgin Islands may be imported into the Virgin Islands of the United States without further permit other than the authorization contained in this paragraph but subject to the requirements of the first paragraph of this section, and of §§ 319.56-5, 319.56-6, and 319.56-7, except that such fruits and vegetables are exempted from the notice of arrival requirements of § 319.56-5 when an inspector shall find that equivalent information is obtainable from the United States Collector of Customs.

8. The subpart Fruits and Vegetables is amended by adding thereto a new § 319.56-8 to read as follows:

§ 319.56-8 *Territorial applicability.*—The regulations in this subpart shall apply with respect to importations into the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

9. § 319.74 is amended by deleting therefrom the phrase "the continental United States, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico" and substituting therefor the phrase "the United States"; and by adding a new undesignated paragraph to the section to read as follows:

As used in this section, the term "United States" means the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

10. § 319.74-2 (c) is amended by deleting therefrom the phrase "a State or Territory of the United States" and substituting therefor the phrase "a State, Territory or District of the United States covered by § 319.74"; by adding the phrase "or District" after the word "Territory" the second and third times the latter appears in the section; and by deleting the word "State" from the phrase "State official."

11. The subpart Cut Flowers is amended by adding thereto a new § 319.74-7 to read as follows:

§ 319.74-7 *Territorial applicability.*—The regulations in this subpart shall apply with respect to importations into the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

12. § 319.74-2a is amended by deleting therefrom the phrase "the continental United States, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico" and substituting therefor the phrase "the United States."

These amendments shall be effective September 5, 1952.

The foregoing amendments correlate the quarantines, regulations, and administrative instructions set forth in the above subparts with a current extension of plant quarantine operations to the Virgin Islands of the United States as authorized by the Plant Quarantine Act.

Inspectors are now in the Virgin Islands ready to start enforcement of certain quarantines, regulations and administrative instructions which do not require amendment to apply in the Virgin Islands. It would be highly desirable from the standpoint of most economical use of funds and most efficient plant quarantine administration to begin enforcement activities at the same time with respect to the quarantines, regulations, and administrative instructions made applicable to the Virgin Islands by the foregoing amendments. Moreover present traffic in plants and plant products between the Virgin Islands and other parts of the United States and foreign countries is sufficiently great to require restriction of imports of certain plants and plant products into the Virgin Islands to prevent the spread of insect pests and plant diseases into these Islands and then to other parts of the United States. Necessary restrictions will be imposed by the foregoing amendments which should be made effective promptly in the public interest.

The amendments also clarify the fact that a certain quarantine will not apply in the Virgin Islands or elsewhere except the continental United States and to this extent the amendments should be made effective promptly to avoid confusion. Therefore, good cause is found, in accordance with section 4 (c) of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003 (c)) for making the foregoing amendments effective less than 30 days after their publication in the Federal Register.

The amendment hereby of the administrative instructions in § 319.74-2a shall not affect the authority of the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine to amend or revoke said instructions.

(Secs. 5, 7, 9, 37 Stat. 316, 317, 318, as amended : 7 U. S. C. 159, 160, 162.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 29th day of August 1952.

[SEAL]

CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Copies of the above order were sent to interested foreign governments through American diplomatic and consular officers of the Department of State.]

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, September 3, 1952, 8:48 a. m.; 17 F. R. 7997.]

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO CITRUS FRUIT QUARANTINE (No. 28)

B.E.P.Q.—Q. 28

Effective November 21, 1952

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 319—FOREIGN QUARANTINE NOTICES

CITRUS FRUIT

Pursuant to section 7 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912 (7 U. S. C. 160), the Secretary of Agriculture hereby amends Citrus Fruit Quarantine No. 28 (7 CFR 319.28), as amended, by adding at the end of the second undesignated paragraph thereof a new sentence to read as follows: "This prohibition shall not apply to importations into Alaska of oranges of the mandarin class grown in Japan, but such importations are subject to permit and other requirements under the Fruits and Vegetables Quarantine (§ 319.56)."

The foregoing amendment is for the purpose of authorizing the importation into Alaska of Japanese manarin oranges subject to the requirements of the Fruits and Vegetables Quarantine, since it has been determined that such importations will not introduce into the United States the plant diseases specified in the Citrus Fruit Quarantine. The amendment constitutes a relieving of restrictions heretofore imposed. Japanese mandarin oranges are now being harvested and American importers are anxious to land shipments in Alaska. In order to be of maximum benefit to such importers, this amendment should be made effective as soon as possible. Therefore, pursuant to section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003) it is found upon good cause that notice and public procedure on the foregoing amendment are impracticable, unnecessary, and contrary to the public interest. Since this amendment relieves restrictions it may properly be made effective under said section 4 less than 30 days after its publication in the Federal Register.

This amendment shall be effective November 21, 1952.

(Sec. 7, 37 Stat. 317; 7 U. S. C. 160.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 21st day of November 1952.

[SEAL]

K. T. HUTCHINSON,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Copies of the above order were sent to interested foreign governments through American diplomatic and consular officers of the Department of State.]

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, November 26, 1952, 8:50 a. m.; 17 F. R. 10755.]

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE (No. 56)

B. E. P. Q. 542, Revised, Amendment 2

Effective November 20, 1952

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 319—FOREIGN QUARANTINE NOTICES

AMENDMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS PRESCRIBING METHOD OF TREATMENT OF CERTAIN FRUITS FROM MEXICO

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by § 319.56-2 of the regulations supplemental to the Fruit and Vegetable Quarantine (Notice of Quarantine No. 56, 7 CFR 319.56), the administrative instructions (7 CFR Supp. 319.56-2g) prescribing methods of treatment of oranges, grapefruit, tangerines, and Manila mangoes from Mexico are hereby amended in the following respects:

1. Section 319.56-2g (a) (1) is amended to read as follows:

(1) Either of the approved vapor-heat schedules of treatment specified in paragraph (b) of this section will meet the treatment requirements imposed under § 319.56-2 as a condition of the issuance of permits for (i) the importation from Mexico of commercially sound oranges, free of leaves and other plant debris, or (ii) the importation from Mexico during the 5-month period beginning November 1 and ending the following March 31, of commercially sound tangerines, with tight skins and free from air pockets or puffiness, and free of leaves and other debris.

2. Section 319.56-2g (a) (2) is amended to read as follows:

(2) The approved vapor-heat schedule of treatment specified in paragraph (b) (1) of this section will meet the treatment requirements imposed under § 319.56-2 as a condition of the issuance of permits for the importation from Mexico of commercially sound grapefruit and Manila mangoes, free of leaves and other plant debris.

The purpose of the foregoing amendment is to authorize an additional schedule of vapor-heat treatment, previously authorized for oranges only, as a condition for the issuance of permits for the importation from Mexico during the 5-month period beginning November 1 and ending the following March 31, of commercially sound tangerines, with tight skins and free from air pockets or puffiness, and free of leaves and other debris. Accordingly, the foregoing amendment relieves restrictions now in effect. In order to be of maximum benefit to shippers, the new authorization should be made effective as soon as possible. Therefore, pursuant to section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003) it is found upon good cause that notice and public procedure on the foregoing amendment are unnecessary, impracticable, and contrary to the public interest, and since this amendment relieves restrictions it may properly be made effective under said section 4 less than 30 days after its publication in the Federal Register.

(Sec. 5, 37 Stat. 316; 7 U. S. C. 159.)

This amendment shall be effective November 20, 1952.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 20th day of November 1952.

[SEAL]

AVERY S. HOYT,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Copies of the above order were sent to interested foreign governments through American diplomatic and consular officers of the Department of State.]

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, December 1, 1952, 8:59 a. m.; 17 F. R. 10847.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO COOPERATIVE SUPPRESSION OF PLANT DISEASES AND INSECT PESTS

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 303—COOPERATIVE SUPPRESSION OF PLANT DISEASES AND INSECT PESTS

SUBPART—GOLDEN NEMATODE SUPPRESSIVE PROGRAM, 1952 SEASON

Pursuant to the authority conferred by the Golden Nematode Act (62 Stat. 442; 7 U. S. C. Supp. IV 150-150e), and the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States having determined that the State of New York, through legislation, appropriations, and issuance of quarantine regulations has provided authority, funds, and other means for that State to carry out effectively for the 1952 potato crop year a cooperative program to suppress, control, and prevent the spread of the infestation of the golden nematode known to exist in a certain area in that State, the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States and the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets of the State of New York hereby cooperatively promulgate the following regulations to govern the payment of compensation to growers in such area for not planting potatoes pursuant to such program.

- Sec.
303.1 *Eligibility for compensation.*
303.2 *Payment of compensation.*
303.3 *Agreement and voucher requirements.*
303.4 *Administration.*

§ 303.1 *Eligibility for compensation.*—Compensation will be paid under the regulations in this subpart only to persons who: (a) during the 1952 potato crop year own and operate land customarily used for growing potatoes in the portion of Long Island, New York, where the golden nematode is known to occur; (b) refrain from planting potatoes on those portions of such land which are found to be infested or dangerously exposed to infestation by the golden nematode and plant on such portions of the land only crops approved by the Department of Agriculture and Markets of the State of New York (hereinafter called the New York Department of Agriculture); (c) comply in good faith with all regulations concerning the golden nematode promulgated by the United States Department of Agriculture and the New York Department of Agriculture; and (d) execute an agreement in the form provided for in § 303.3 and comply therewith.

§ 303.2 *Payment of compensation.*—(a) Losses to owner-operators of lands found to be infested by or dangerously exposed to infestation by the golden nematode, arising from such owner-operators' refraining from planting potatoes pursuant to the cooperative program for the control and suppression of such nematode, shall be borne by the United States Department of Agriculture, the New York Department of Agriculture, and the owner-operators.

(b) Compensation to each owner-operator eligible therefor under the provisions of this subpart will be paid jointly and in equal amounts by the United States Department of Agriculture and the New York Department of Agriculture.

(c) It has been determined that, based on (1) the estimated value of crops approved by the New York Department of Agriculture for production on lands infested by the golden nematode, (2) an analysis of the average cost of producing potatoes in Long Island, New York, (3) the average annual yield of potatoes in Long Island, and (4) the estimated sale value of potatoes in that area, joint compensation of \$60 per acre will not be more than two-thirds of the total loss accruing to any owner-operator from the nonplanting of potatoes. Therefore, compensation at the rate of \$60 per acre will be paid to each eligible owner-operator with respect to lands of such owner-operator which are found to be infested by or exposed to infestation by the golden nematode. One-half of such payment will be made by the United States Department of Agriculture and the other one-half will be made by the New York Department of Agriculture.

§ 303.3 *Agreement and voucher requirements.*—Each owner-operator who wishes to be eligible for compensation under the regulations in this subpart shall

execute an agreement with the New York Department of Agriculture on a form obtainable from said Department. The agreement shall be executed at least in duplicate. Claim for Federal compensation under the regulations in this subpart shall be made by each owner-operator eligible therefor by submitting to the United States Department of Agriculture one fully executed copy of the agreement certified by a responsible officer of the New York Department of Agriculture with a voucher (Standard Form 1034) executed by the owner-operator stating the purpose of the voucher substantially as follows:

"One-half of compensation for refraining from planting potatoes on _____ acres of land infested by or exposed to the golden nematode."

The agreement and certificate will be deemed a part of the voucher. The agreement and certificate shall conform substantially to the sample forms thereof, filed in the Federal Register Division with this document.

§ 303.4 *Administration*.—The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture has been authorized to carry out, on behalf of the Federal Government, the cooperative program to suppress, control and prevent the spread of the golden nematode during the 1952 potato crop year. The Federal official in charge of the Golden Nematode project, working under the direction of the Chief of said Bureau, has been designated as the authorized agent of the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States for determining eligibility for compensation under the regulations in this subpart and approving the amount of compensation to be paid by the United States Department of Agriculture to any owner-operator who refrains from planting potatoes during the 1952 potato crop year.

Enabling legislation by the State of New York authorizing State cooperation, required by section 4 of the Golden Nematode Act as a requisite for Federal participation, is contained in chapter 217 approved March 25, 1952. Regulations pertaining to the cooperative program to suppress the golden nematode for the 1951 season became effective September 4, 1951, 7 CFR, Supp. § 303.1-3. The program to suppress the golden nematode was cooperatively reviewed September 13, 1951 by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Department of Agriculture and Markets of the State of New York, and it was jointly agreed that for the season of 1952 the procedures followed for the 1951 season would be continued but that the rate of compensation paid to each owner-operator of lands infested by or exposed to infestation by the golden nematode would be reduced to the rate of \$60 per acre. Information with reference to this proposed change was presented to the land owners in advance of planting operations. Land owners recognized the value of the program for suppressing, controlling, and preventing the spread of the golden nematode.

Compliance with the provisions of the regulations is not obligatory, but confers a benefit upon eligible land owners. Accordingly, pursuant to the provisions of section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003), it is found, upon good cause, that further notice and public procedure on these regulations are unnecessary, impracticable and contrary to the public interest, and good cause is found for their issuance effective less than 30 days after publication.

(62 Stat. 442; 7 U. S. C., Supp. IV 150-150e.)

The regulations in this subpart shall be effective September 24, 1952, and on that date shall supersede the regulations contained in 7 CFR, 1951 Supp. 303.1 et seq., effective September 4, 1951.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 18th day of September 1952.

[SEAL]

C. J. MCCORMICK,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

Concurred with August 11, 1952:

C. CHESTER DUMOND,

Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, State of New York.

[Filed With the Division of the Federal Register, September 23, 1952, 8:46 a. m.; 17
F. R. 8497.]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

**DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY RELATING TO GOLDEN NEMATODE SUPPRESSIVE PROGRAM,
1952**

Pursuant to the provisions of the Golden Nematode Act (7 U. S. C. 150-150e), authority is hereby delegated with respect to the Golden Nematode Suppressive Program, 1952 (7 CFR 303.1 et seq., as amended) as follows:

(a) *Agency designated to act for Federal Government.*—The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of this Department is hereby authorized to carry out, on behalf of the Federal Government, the cooperative program for the 1952 potato crop year to suppress, control, and prevent the spread of the golden nematode.

(b) *Agent of Secretary of Agriculture to determine eligibility for payment.*—The Federal official in charge of the Golden Nematode Project, working under the direction of the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, is hereby designated as the authorized agent of the Secretary of Agriculture in determining eligibility for compensation under the regulations governing the golden nematode suppressive program, 1952 (7 CFR § 303.1 et seq., as amended), and approving the amount of compensation to be provided by the United States Department of Agriculture under such regulations to any owner-operator who refrains from planting potatoes during the 1952 potato crop year.

This delegation shall be effective immediately. All action heretofore taken which would have been authorized by this delegation if it had been in effect at the time of such action is hereby ratified.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 18th day of September 1952

[SEAL]

C. J. MCCORMICK,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, September 23, 1952, 8:47 a. m.;
17 F. R. 8520.]

**ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO GYPSY MOTH AND
BROWNTAIL MOTH QUARANTINE (No. 45)**

**CONNECTICUT GYPSY MOTH AND BROWNTAIL MOTH INFESTED
AREA EXTENDED**

(Press Notice)

AUGUST 8, 1952.

Extension of the gypsy moth and browntail moth infested area in Connecticut to include 21 additional towns in Litchfield and New Haven Counties, effective August 9, was announced today by the United States Department of Agriculture. These moths are serious pests of forest and shade trees.

The entire States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont are included within the gypsy moth and browntail moth quarantined zone. However, only those portions of these States actually infested are subject to regulation.

In the regulated area (made up of the generally infested and suppressive areas), the United States Department of Agriculture and cooperating States set up inspection, utilization, or chemical treatment requirements that must be met before timber and timber products; plants having persistent woody stems and parts thereof, including Christmas trees; stone and quarry products; and any other products found infested; may be moved interstate from the regulated area to noninfested parts of the United States.

In this extension, the town of Watertown in Litchfield County, and the towns of Cheshire and Wallingford in New Haven County, have been added to those parts of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont that are known to be generally infested with the gypsy moth or browntail moth.

The remaining 18 towns—Bethlehem, Roxbury, Washington, and Woodbury, in Litchfield County; and Ansonia, Beacon Falls, Bethany, Derby, East Haven, Hamden, Middlebury, Naugatuck, New Haven, Orange, Prospect, Seymour, West Haven, and Woodbridge, in New Haven County—have been added to what is designated as the suppressive area. This area comprises infested towns in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Vermont, and the entire New York infested area, in which measures to control gypsy and browntail moths are being carried on cooperatively by Federal and State agencies, with the object of eradicating infestations.

B. E. P. Q.—Q. 45

Amendment Effective August 9, 1952

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

GYPSY MOTH AND BROWNTAIL MOTH

On July 1, 1952, there was published in the Federal Register (17 F. R. 5913) a notice of proposed rule making concerning amendments of §§ 301.45, 301.45-1 (e), 301.45-2, 301.45-3 (b), 301.45-4 (c), 301.45-5, 301.45-7, and 301.45-8 of Notice of Gypsy Moth and Browntail Moth Quarantine No. 45 and regulations supplemental thereto (7 CFR 301.45 et seq.). After due consideration of relevant matters presented, and pursuant to section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), the Secretary of Agriculture hereby amends §§ 301.45, 301.45-1 (e), 301.45-2, 301.45-3 (b), 301.45-4 (c), 301.45-5, 301.45-7, and 301.45-8 to read, respectively, as follows:

§ 301.45 *Notice of quarantine.*—Under the authority conferred by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended, and having held the public hearing required thereunder, the Secretary of Agriculture quarantines the States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont, and under authority contained in the aforesaid Plant Quarantine Act and the Insect Pest Act of March 3, 1905, the Secretary of Agriculture prescribes regulations to prevent further spread of the gypsy moth (*Porteretria dispar* L.) and the browntail moth (*Nygma phaeorrhoea* Donov.), injurious insects of foreign origin not widely distributed within and throughout the United States. Hereafter the following articles shall not be transported by any person, firm, or corporation from any quarantined State into or through any other State or Territory or District of the United States, under conditions other than those prescribed herein or in the regulations supplemental hereto, viz: (a) Live gypsy moths or browntail moths in any stage of development; (b) timber and timber products; (c) plants having persistent woody stems and parts thereof, including Christmas trees; (d) stone and quarry products; and (e) any other commodities or articles when found on inspection to be infested with the aforesaid insects in any of their stages: *Provided*, That the restrictions of this quarantine and of the regulations supplemental hereto may be limited to such areas, within the quarantined States, as are now or may hereafter be designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas, adequate, in his judgment, to prevent the spread of the gypsy and browntail moths, except that any such limitation shall be conditioned upon the affected State or States providing for and enforcing the control of the intrastate movement of the regulated articles under the conditions which apply to their interstate movement under provisions of the Federal quarantine regulations, currently existing; and upon their enforcing such control and sanitation measures with respect to such areas or portions thereof as, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be deemed adequate to prevent the intrastate spread therefrom of the said insect infestations: *And provided further*, That whenever, in any year, the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine shall find that facts exist as to the pest risk involved in the movement of one or more of the articles to which the regulations supplemental hereto apply, making it safe to modify, by making less stringent, the restrictions contained in any such regulation, he shall set forth and publish such finding in administrative instructions, specifying the manner in which the applicable regulation will be made

less stringent, whereupon such modification shall become effective, for such period and for such regulated area or portion thereof as shall be specified in said administrative instructions, and every reasonable effort shall be made to give publicity to such administrative instructions throughout the affected areas.

§ 301.45-1 Definitions.

(e) *Suppressive area.* That part of the regulated area in which suppressive measures are cooperatively carried out with the objective of eradicating infestations.

§ 301.45-2 Regulated area.—The following area is hereby designated as regulated:

Connecticut.—Counties of Hartford, Middlesex, New London, Tolland and Windham; towns of Barkhamsted, Bethlehem, Canaan, Colebrook, Cornwall, Goshen, Harwinton, Kent, Litchfield, Morris, New Hartford, Norfolk, North Canaan, Plymouth, Roxbury, Salisbury, Sharon, Thomaston, Torrington, Washington, Warren, Watertown, Winchester, Woodbury, in *Litchfield County*; towns of Ansonia, Beacon Falls, Bethany, Branford, Cheshire, Derby, East Haven, Guilford, Hamden, Madison, Meriden, Middlebury, Naugatuck, New Haven, North Branford, North Haven, Orange, Prospect, Seymour, Wallingford, Waterbury, West Haven, Wolcott, and Woodbridge, in *New Haven County*.

Maine.—Counties of Androscoggin, Cumberland, Kennebec, Knox, Lincoln, Sagadahoc, Waldo, and York; towns of Avon, Berlin, Carthage, Chesterville, Crockertown, Dallas Plantation, Farmington, Freeman, Greenvale, Industry, Jay, Jerusalem, Kingfield, Madrid, Mount Abraham, New Sharon, New Vineyard, Perkins, Phillips, Rangeley Plantation, Redington, Salem, Sandy River Plantation, Strong, Temple, Washington, Weld, and Wilton, and Townships D and E, in *Franklin County*; all of *Hancock County* except Plantations 3, 4, 35, and 41; all that part of *Oxford County* south and southeast of, and including, the towns of Magalloway and Richardsontown; towns of Alton, Argyle, Bradford, Bradley, Carmel, Charleston, Clifton, Corinna, Corinth, Dexter, Dixmont, Eddington, Etna, Exeter, Garland, Glenburn, Grand Falls Plantation, Greenbush, Greenfield, Hampden, Hermon, Holden, Hudson, Kenduskeag, Levant, Milford, Newburgh, Newport, Orono, Orrington, Plymouth, Stetson, Summit, and Veazie, and cities of Bangor, Brewer, and Old Town, in *Penobscot County*; towns of Abbott, Atkinson, Dover-Foxcroft, Guilford, Kingsbury Plantation, Parkman, Sangerville, and Wellington, in *Piscataquis County*; all that part of *Somerset County* south and southeast of, and including, Highland and Pleasant Ridge Plantations, town of Moscow, and Mayfield Plantation; towns of Beddington, Cherryfield, Columbia, Deblois, Harrington, Millbridge, and Steuben, and Plantations 18 and 24, in *Washington County*.

Massachusetts.—The entire State.

New Hampshire.—Counties of Belknap, Carroll, Cheshire, Grafton, Hillsboro, Merrimack, Rockingham, Strafford, and Sullivan; all that part of *Coos County* lying south of, and including, the towns of Stratford, Odell, Dummer, and Cambridge.

New York.—Counties of Rensselaer, Saratoga, Schenectady, and Washington; all of *Albany County* except the town of Rensselaerville; all of *Columbia County* except the towns of Clermont, Germantown, Greenport, and Livingston, and the city of Hudson; towns of Amenia, Northeast, and Pine Plains, in *Dutchess County*; towns of Chesterfield, Crown Point, Essex, Moriah, Ticonderoga, Westport, and Willsboro, in *Essex County*; towns of Broadalbin, Johnstown, Mayfield, Northampton, and Perth, and the cities of Gloversville and Johnstown, in *Fulton County*; towns of Coxsackie and New Baltimore, in *Greene County*; towns of Amsterdam, Florida, Glen, and Mohawk, and the city of Amsterdam, in *Montgomery County*; and the towns of Bolton, Caldwell, Hague, Luzerne, Queensbury, Stony Creek, Thurman, and Warrensburg, and the City of Glens Falls in *Warren County*.

Rhode Island.—The entire State.

Vermont.—Counties of Addison, Bennington, Orange, Rutland, Washington, Windham, and Windsor; towns of Barnet, Danville, Croton, Kirby, Peacham, Ryegate, St. Johnsbury, Waterford, in *Caledonia County*; towns of Bolton, Buels Gore, Charlotte, Colchester, Essex, Hinesburg, Huntington, Jericho, Richmond, St. George, Shelburne, South Burlington, and Williston, and the cities of Burlington and Winooski, in *Chittenden County*; towns of Concord, Granby, Guildhall, Lunenburg, Maidstone, and Victory, in *Essex County*; and the town of Elmore, in *Lamoille County*.

There are included in the regulated area three classifications of area: The suppressive area, the generally infested area, and the browntail moth area. These areas are defined as follows:

(a) *The suppressive area.*

Connecticut.—Towns of Bethlehem, Canaan, Cornwall, Goshen, Kent, Litchfield, Morris, Norfolk, North Canaan, Roxbury, Salisbury, Sharon, Washington, Warren, and Woodbury, in *Litchfield County*; towns of Ansonia, Beacon Falls, Bethany, Derby, East Haven, Hamden, Middlebury, Naugatuck, New Haven, Orange, Prospect, Seymour, West Haven, and Woodbridge, in *New Haven County*.

Massachusetts.—County of Berkshire; and the town of Monroe, in *Franklin County*.

New York.—Counties of Rensselaer, Saratoga, Schenectady, and Washington; all of *Albany County* except the town of Rensselaerville; all of *Columbia County* except the towns of Clermont, Germantown, Greenport, and Livingston, and the city of Hudson; towns of Amenia, Northeast, and Pine Plains, in *Dutchess County*; towns of Chesterfield, Crown Point, Essex, Moriah, Ticonderoga, Westport, and Willsboro, in *Essex County*; towns of Broadalbin, Johnstown, Mayfield, Northampton, and Perth, and the cities of Gloversville and Johnstown, in *Fulton County*; towns of Coxsackie and New Baltimore, in *Greene County*; towns of Amsterdam, Florida, Glen, and Mohawk, and the city of Amsterdam, in *Montgomery County*; and the towns of Bolton, Caldwell, Hague, Luerne, Queensbury, Stony Creek, Thurman, and Warrensburg, and the city of Glens Falls, in *Warren County*.

Vermont.—All of Addison County except the towns of Granville and Hancock; towns of Arlington, Bennington, Glastenbury, Pownal, Rupert, Sandgate, Shaftsbury, Stamford, Sunderland, and Woodford, in *Bennington County*; towns of Bolton, Buels Gore, Charlotte, Colchester, Essex, Hinesburg, Huntington, Jericho, Richmond, St. George, Shelburne, South Burlington, and Williston and the cities of Burlington and Winooski, in *Chittenden County*; towns of Benson, Brandon, Castleton, Fair Haven, Hubbardton, Ira, Middletown Springs, Pawlet, Pittsford, Poultney, Sudbury, Wells, West Haven, in *Rutland County*.

(b) *Generally infested area.*—All of the regulated area, exclusive of the suppressive area, constitutes the generally infested area.

(c) *Browntail moth area.*—The area under regulation on account of the browntail moth is the same as that classified as the generally infested area.

§ 301.45-3 *Articles under regulation. * * **

(b) *Regulated movement.*—The movement of the following articles is regulated in accordance with the regulations in this subpart:

(1) Timber and timber products, including lumber, planks, poles, logs, cordwood, pulpwood, and similar materials.

(2) Plants having persistent woody stems and parts thereof, including Christmas trees.

(3) Stone and quarry products.

(4) Any other articles when found on inspection to be infested with the gypsy or browntail moths.

§ 301.45-4 *Conditions governing the movement of regulated articles. * * **

(c) *Contingent restrictions on movement between points within the suppressive area.*—Whenever it is determined by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine that control or eradication of the gypsy moth in any section of the suppressive area is being hampered or jeopardized through movement of regulated articles into such sections, the Chief of the Bureau may, after appropriate notice, require inspection and certification, as provided in § 301.45-5 (a), for any or all regulated articles moving into such designated sections from other parts of the suppressive area.

§ 301.45-5 *Conditions governing the issuance of certificates and permits.*—

(a) *Certificates.*—Certificates may be issued for the interstate movement of regulated articles under one or more of the following conditions: (1) When, in the judgment of the inspector, they have not been exposed to infestation; (2) when they have been inspected and found apparently free from infestation; (3) when they have been treated by approved methods under the observation of an inspector; and (4) when they have been grown, produced, manufactured, stored or handled in such a manner that, in the judgment of the inspector, no infestation could be transmitted thereby: *Provided*, That subsequent to certification, the regulated articles must be safeguarded against reinestation as required by the inspector.

(b) *Limited permits.*—Limited permits may be issued for the movement of non-certified, regulated articles to specified destinations for specified processing, handling or utilization. Persons shipping, transporting or receiving such articles may be required to enter into written agreements to maintain such safeguards against the establishment and spread of infestation as may be required by the inspector.

(c) *Cancellation of certificates or limited permits.*—Certificates or limited permits issued under these regulations may be withdrawn or canceled by the inspector and further certificates or limited permits refused whenever, in his judgment, the further use of such certificates or permits might result in the dissemination of infestation.

§ 301.45-7 *Assembly of regulated articles for inspection.*—Persons intending to move interstate, any of the articles covered by these regulations shall make application for certification as far in advance as possible and may be required to prepare and assemble materials at such points and times and in such manner as the inspector shall designate, so that thorough inspection may be made, or approved treatments applied. Articles to be inspected as a basis for certification must be in such condition as permits adequate inspection. The United States Department of Agriculture will not be responsible for any cost incident to inspection, treatment, or certification other than the services of the inspector and will be responsible for no injury incident thereto.

§ 301.45-8 *Marking.*—Every regulated article or container of regulated articles intended for interstate movement shall be plainly marked with the name and address of the consignor and the name and address of the consignee, when offered for shipment, and shall have securely attached to the outside thereof a valid certificate or limited permit issued in compliance with these regulations: *Provided*, That for lot shipments one certificate or limited permit may be attached to one article or container of each shipment and another to the accompanying waybill, and for carlot freight or express shipments, either in containers or in bulk, a certificate or limited permit need be attached to the waybill only. For movement by road vehicle, a certificate or limited permit shall accompany the vehicle and, except when transportation is by common carrier, it shall be surrendered to consignee upon delivery of shipment.

These amendments shall be effective August 9, 1952.

The purpose of the amendment of § 301.45 is to rephrase and simplify the items that are subject to quarantine.

The amendment of § 301.45-2 adds to the regulated area in Connecticut the towns of Bethlehem, Roxbury, Washington, Watertown, and Woodbury, in Litchfield County, and the towns of Ansonia, Beacon Falls, Bethany, Cheshire, Derby, East Haven, Hamden, Middlebury, Naugatuck, New Haven, Orange, Prospect, Seymour, Wallingford, West Haven, and Woodbridge, in New Haven County. The amendment also adds to the suppressive area in Connecticut all of the above-mentioned towns with the exception of Watertown, in Litchfield County, and Cheshire and Wallingford, in New Haven County. The latter three towns are added to the generally infested area.

Section 301.45-3 (b) is also amended to conform with changes in the notice of quarantine, and §§ 301.45-1 (e), 301.45-4 (c), 301.45-5, 301.45-7, and 301.45-8 are rephrased in a number of minor respects in the interest of clarity and improved efficiency of quarantine operation.

Prompt action is necessary with respect to the newly regulated areas in order to control the movement therefrom of articles that might spread the gypsy and browntail moths. Other changes are of assistance to the public in interpreting the regulations. Therefore, good cause is found, in accordance with section 4 (c) of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003 (c)) for making the foregoing amendments effective less than 30 days after their publication in the Federal Register.

(Secs. 1, 3, 33 Stat. 1269, 1270, sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 141, 143, 161.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 4th day of August 1952.

[SEAL]

C. J. McCORMICK,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, August 7, 1952, 8:48 a. m.; 17 F. R. 7205.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington 25, D. C., August 4, 1952.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred upon him by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), has amended, effective August 9, 1952, 7 CFR 301.45, 301.45-1 (e), 301.45-2, 301.45-3 (b), 301.45-4 (c), 301.45-5, 301.45-7, and 301.45-8 of Notice of Gypsy Moth and Browntail Moth Quarantine No. 45 and regulations supplemental thereto (7 CFR 301.45 et seq.). The amendment of section 301.45 rephrases and simplifies items subject to quarantine. Amended section 301.45-2 adds to the regulated area in Connecticut the towns of Bethlehem, Roxbury, Washington, Watertown, and Woodbury, in Litchfield County, and the towns of Ansonia, Beacon Falls, Bethany, Cheshire, Derby, East Haven, Hamden, Middlebury, Naugatuck, New Haven, Orange, Prospect, Seymour, Wallingford, West Haven, and Woodbridge, in New Haven County. The amendment also adds to the suppressive area in Connecticut all of the above-mentioned towns with the exception of Watertown, in Litchfield County, and Cheshire and Wallingford, in New Haven County. The latter three towns are added to the generally infested area. Section 301.45-3 is amended in conformity with the change in section 301.45. The other sections are rephrased in a number of minor respects in the interest of clarity and improved efficiency of quarantine operation. Copies of the amendment may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

C. J. MCCORMICK,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[The above notice was published in The Register, New Haven, Conn., August 4, 1952.]

**ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO INDIAN CORN OR
MAIZE, BROOMCORN, AND RELATED CROPS QUARAN-
TINE (No. 41)**

B. E. P. Q.—Q. 41

Effective September 10, 1952

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 319—FOREIGN QUARANTINE NOTICES

INDIAN CORN OR MAIZE, BROOMCORN, AND RELATED CROPS

AMENDMENT OF REGULATION

On July 17, 1952, there was published in the Federal Register (17 F. R. 6563) a notice of proposed rule making concerning the amendment of §§ 319.41-3 of the regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 41 relating to Indian corn or maize, broomcorn, and related crops (7 CFR 319.41-3). After due consideration of relevant matters presented, and pursuant to the authority conferred by section 5 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912 (7 U. S. C. 159), the Secretary of Agriculture hereby amends the second paragraph of the said §§ 319.41-3 to read as follows:

§§ 319.41-3 *Issuance of permits. * * **

For broomcorn and brooms and similar articles made of broomcorn, permits will be issued by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine for such ports as may be designated therein, except that permits will be issued for the entry of broomcorn originating in countries other than those in the North or South American Continents or the West Indies only through the ports of Baltimore, Boston, and New York, or through other northeastern ports which may from time to time be designated in the permit, and at which

facilities for treatment of infested material may be available, such entry to be limited to those shipments accompanied by on-board bills of lading dated within the period September 15 through February 15 of the succeeding year, both dates inclusive. Permits will not be issued for the entry of broomcorn from any source through ports on the Pacific Coast.

This amendment shall be effective September 10, 1952.

This amendment eliminates the possibility that formerly existed of a boat shipment of foreign broomcorn arriving ahead of schedule or being unavoidably delayed, so that it arrived prior to or after the inclusive dates during which such entry was authorized. Instead of limiting entry to a 5-month period each year, the amendment provides for a 5-month period during which on-board bills of lading covering such shipments must be dated. Date of departure from a foreign port is the qualifying condition rather than the date of arrival in the United States.

Prompt action is necessary with respect to this amendment in order that its benefits may be available to importers during the current shipping season. Therefore, good cause is found, in accordance with section 4 (c) of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003 (c)) for making the foregoing amendment effective less than 30 days after its publication in the Federal Register.

(Sec. 5, 37 Stat. 316; 7 U. S. C. 159.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 5th day of September 1952.

[SEAL]

K. T. HUTCHINSON,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Copies of the above order were sent to interested foreign governments through American diplomatic and consular officers of the Department of State.]
[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, September 9, 1952, 8:56 a. m.; 17 F. R. 8143.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE (No. 48)

JAPANESE BEETLE REGULATED AREA EXTENDED WITHIN FOUR STATES

(Press Notice)

JUNE 2, 1952.

Additional territory is being added to the regulated area for control of Japanese beetles in 2 counties in Ohio, 17 counties in Virginia, 5 counties in New York, and 4 in West Virginia, effective June 4, the United States Department of Agriculture announced today. Each of these States already is under Federal quarantine.

The Plant Quarantine Act, under which the Japanese beetle regulations are issued, requires that no less than an entire State may be placed under quarantine. Regulated areas, however, are confined to those parts of a State that are actually infested. Shipments of plants and soil from a regulated area must be examined or treated by a Federal inspector before they can be certified for shipment.

The counties and parts thereof that are being added to the regulated area are: New York: All presently nonregulated portions of the counties of Cayuga, Schuyler, Seneca, and Tompkins; the towns of Oswego in Oswego County. Ohio: City of Painesville in Lake County; and Townships of Barlow and Watertown, in Washington County. Virginia: Counties of Amelia, Cumberland, Fluvanna, Greene, Lunenburg, Madison, Nelson, Nottoway, Shenandoah, and Wythe; all presently nonregulated portions of the counties of Amherst, Bedford, Henry, Page, Pulaski, and Roanoke; the city of Martinsville; and the magisterial district of Ivy, in Albemarle County. West Virginia: Counties of Braxton and Wirt; magisterial district of Reedy, in Roane County; and magisterial district of Fort Lick, in Webster County.

In the east-central section of the quarantined States where the pest may be found in continuous and often dense infestations, the beetle in the last year invaded through natural flight an additional 7,500 square miles. This is about a 25 percent increase over its average annual spread in the last 15 years.

Main distribution of the pest now includes 60,612 square miles in 14 States and the District of Columbia. Actually, Japanese beetles have been found in nearly every State east of the Mississippi river, and a few beetles have been found west of it. But the continuously infested area extends from the southern part of New Hampshire and Vermont, south into Virginia and North Carolina and westward from the Atlantic coast into eastern Ohio and West Virginia.

Quarantines against the Japanese beetles have been carried out by the United States Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in cooperation with the States since 1919. These have largely prevented the artificial spread of the insect in infested plant material or by means of the beetle's most likely carriers—refrigerator trucks and refrigerated railway cars. Such quarantines do not control its spread by natural flight. Complete eradication of the beetle is practicable only at isolated infestations.

Present-day quarantine and control methods include these: Military and commercial aircraft departing from infested airfields during adult beetle flight are sprayed with aerosols. Passengers boarding planes are inspected for hitch-hiking beetles. All nursery stock to be shipped from infested to noninfested areas is inspected or chemically treated. Refrigerator trucks and railway refrigerator cars leaving heavily infested areas where beetles are in active flight get a one-shot dusting with DDT. This also applies to carlot or truckload shipments of a few fruits and vegetables. Field surveys are made to keep a close check on Japanese beetle numbers and movements. These observations determine when the summer controls should be started and terminated. Cooperative Federal-State foliage spraying and soil treatments are applied at important isolated infestations.

Research is likewise aimed at slowing down the spread of Japanese beetles. Thus far it has succeeded in developing several effective control methods that the farmer or homemaker may use.

The entomologists recommend use of the insecticide DDT, applied to foliage of flowers, bushes, and trees to kill adult beetles and prevent damage to plants. The grub stage of the beetle, which feeds on plant roots, can be controlled by applying either chlordane, DDT, or milky disease spores to lawns and other grassy areas. Both chlordane and DDT will provide immediate and long-lasting (5-8 years) control of the grubs in the soil. Milky disease is slower to effect control, but once soil becomes infected, the disease is passed on as long as new grubs continue to hatch from eggs laid in the area.

A minor change in the quarantine regulations establishes a procedure for restricting the movement of regulated products to an isolated regulated area—dependent upon determination by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine that such movement might result in spreading Japanese beetles, if the regulated products were moved out of the remote infestation.

B. E. P. Q.—Q. 48

Effective June 4, 1952

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

JAPANESE BEETLE

On April 24, 1952, there was published in the Federal Register (17 F. R. 3657), a notice of proposed rule making concerning amendments of §§ 301.48-2 and 301.48-4 (a) (1) of the regulations supplemental to the Japanese Beetle Quarantine (7 CFR 301.48-2 and 301.48-4 (a) (1), as amended). After due consideration of relevant matters presented, and pursuant to section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), the Secretary of Agriculture hereby amends §§ 301.48-2 and 301.48-4 (a) (1), to read, respectively, as follows:

§ 301.48-2 Regulated areas.—The following States, District, counties, townships, cities, towns, villages, boroughs, and magisterial districts or parts thereof, are hereby designated as regulated areas:

Connecticut.—The entire State.

Delaware.—The entire State.

District of Columbia.—The entire District.

Maine.—County of York; towns of Auburn and Lewiston, in *Androscoggin County*; towns of Cape Elizabeth, Gorham, Gray, New Gloucester, Raymond, Scarborough, Standish, and cities of Portland, South Portland, Westbrook, and Windham, in *Cumberland County*; city of Waterville, in *Kennebec County*; and city of Brewer, in *Penobscot County*.

Maryland.—The entire State.

Massachusetts.—The entire State.

New Hampshire.—Counties of Belknap, Cheshire, Hillsboro, Merrimack, Rockingham, Strafford, and Sullivan; towns of Brookfield, Eaton, Effingham, Freedom, Madison, Moultonboro, Ossipee, Sandwich, Tamworth, Tuftonboro, Wakefield, and Wolfeboro, in *Carroll County*; towns of Alexandria, Ashland, Bridgewater, Bristol, Canaan, Dorchester, Enfield, Grafton, Groton, Hanover, Hebron, Holderness, Lebanon, Lyme, Orange, and Plymouth, in *Grafton County*.

New Jersey.—The entire State.

New York.—Counties of Albany, Bronx, Broome, Cayuga, Chemung, Chenango, Columbia, Cortland, Delaware, Dutchess, Fulton, Greene, Kings, Madison, Monroe, Montgomery, Nassau, New York, Oneida, Onondaga, Orange, Otsego, Putnam, Queens, Rensselaer, Richmond, Rockland, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Schuyler, Seneca, Suffolk, Sullivan, Tioga, Tompkins, Ulster, Warren, Washington, and Westchester; towns of Red House and Salamanca, and cities of Olean and Salamanca, in *Cattaraugus County*; towns of Amherst, Cheektowaga, and Tonawanda, and cities of Buffalo and Lackawanna, in *Erie County*; towns of Columbia, Danube, Fairfield, Frankfort, German Flatts, Herkimer, Litchfield, Little Falls, Manheim, Newport, Salisbury, Schuyler, Stark, Warren, and Winfield, and city of Little Falls, in *Herkimer County*; town of Watertown and city of Watertown, in *Jefferson County*; town of Mount Morris, and village of Mount Morris, in *Livingston County*; town of Manchester, in *Ontario County*; towns of Granby, Hannibal, Mexico, Minetto, New Haven, Oswego, Palermo, Schroepel, Scriba, and Volney, and cities of Fulton and Oswego, in *Oswego County*; towns of Caton, Corning, Erwin, Hornby, and Hornellsburg, and cities of Corning and Hornell, in *Steuben County*.

North Carolina.—Counties of Beaufort, Bertie, Buncombe, Cabarrus, Camden, Carteret, Chowan, Craven, Cumberland, Currituck, Dare, Davidson, Duplin, Edgecombe, Forsyth, Gates, Greene, Guilford, Halifax, Harnett, Henderson, Hertford, Hyde, Johnston, Jones, Lenoir, Martin, Mecklenburg, Nash, New Hanover, Northampton, Onslow, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Pender, Perquimans, Pitt, Randolph, Rowan, Sampson, Tyrrell, Washington, Wayne, and Wilson; township of Beaver Dam and city of Canton in *Haywood County*.

Ohio.—Counties of Belmont, Carroll, Columbiana, Cuyahoga, Guernsey, Harrison, Jefferson, Mahoning, Medina, Portage, Stark, Summit, Tuscarawas, and Wayne; cities of Ashtabula and Conneaut, and village of Lakeville, in *Ashtabula County*; townships of Lafayette, Linton, Oxford, and Tuscarawas, and city of Coshocton, in *Coshocton County*; township of Marion, city of Columbus and villages of Bexley, Grandview, Grandview Heights, Hanford, Marble Cliff, and Upper Arlington, in *Franklin County*; township of Chester, in *Geauga County*; township of Prairie, in *Holmes County*; townships of Kirtland, Mentor, Painesville, Perry, and Willoughby, and villages of Kirtland Hills, Lakeline, Mentor, Mentor-on-the-Lake, Waite Hill, Wickliffe, Willoughby, Willowick, and city of Painesville in *Lake County*; townships of Hanover, Madison, and Newark and city of Newark, in *Licking County*; city of Toledo and township of Washington, in *Lucas County*; townships of Benton, Jackson, Lee, Ohio, Salem, and Switzerland, in *Monroe County*; townships of Adams, Cass, Falls, Hopewell, Highland, Jackson, Jefferson, Licking, Madison, Monroe, Muskingum, Perry, Salem, Union, and Washington, in *Muskingum County*; township of Madison and city of Mansfield, in *Richland County*; townships of Bazetta, Braceville, Brookfield, Champion, Fowler, Hartford, Howland, Hubbard, Liberty, Lordstown, Newton, Southington, Warren, Weathersfield, and Vienna, cities of Niles and Warren, and villages of Cortland, Girard, Hubbard, McDonald, Newton Falls, and Orangeville, in *Trumbull County*; townships of Adams, Barlow, Belpre, Dunham, Fearing, Grandview, Independence, Lawrence, Liberty, Ludlow, Muskingum, Newport, Salem, Warren, Watertown, and city and town of Marietta, in *Washington County*.

Pennsylvania.—The entire State except the townships of Athens, Beaver, Bloomfield, Cambridge, Conneaut, Cussewago, East Fairfield, East Fallowfield, East Mead, Fairfield, Greenwood, Hayfield, North Shenango, Pine, Randolph,

Richmond, Rockdale, Sadsbury, South Shenango, Spring, Steuben, Summerhill, Summit, Troy, Union, Venango, Vernon, Wayne, West Fallowfield, West Mead, West Shenango, and Woodcock, and the boroughs of Blooming Valley, Cambridge Springs, Cochranton, Conneaut Lake, Conneautville, Linesville, Saegerstown, Springboro, Townville, Venango, and Woodcock, in *Crawford County*; the townships of Amity, Conneaut, Elk Creek, Fairview, Franklin, Girard, Greene, Greenfield, Harborcreek, Lawrence Park, LeBoeuf, McKean, North East, Springfield, Summit, Union, Venango, Washington, and Waterford, and the boroughs of Albion, Cranesville, East Springfield, Edinboro, Fairview, Girard, Middleboro, Mill Village, North East, North Girard, Platea, Union City, Waterford, and Wattsburg, in *Erie County*.

Rhode Island.—The entire State.

Vermont.—Counties of Bennington, Rutland, Windham, and Windsor; and town of Burlington, in *Chittenden County*.

Virginia.—Counties of Accomac, Alleghany, Amelia, Amherst, Arlington, Bedford, Brunswick, Caroline, Charles City, Chesterfield, Clarke, Culpeper, Cumberland, Dinwiddie, Elizabeth City, Essex, Fairfax, Fauquier, Fluvanna, Frederick, Gloucester, Goochland, Greene, Greensville, Hanover, Henrico, Henry, Isle of Wight, James City, King and Queen, King George, King William, Lancaster, Loudoun, Louisa, Lunenburg, Madison, Mathews, Middlesex, Nansemond, Nelson, New Kent, Norfolk, Northampton, Northumberland, Nottaway, Orange, Page, Powhatan, Prince George, Prince William, Princess Ann, Pulaski, Rappahannock, Richmond, Roanoke, Shenandoah, Southampton, Spotsylvania, Stafford, Surry, Sussex, Warren, Warwick, Westmoreland, Wythe, and York; magisterial districts of Charlottesville, Ivy, Rivanna, and Scottsville, in *Albermarle County*; magisterial district of Amsterdam, in *Botetourt County*; magisterial districts of Brookville and Otter River, in *Campbell County*; village of Schoolfield, in *Pittsylvania County*; magisterial districts of Glade Spring and Holston, in *Washington County*; and cities of Alexandria, Charlottesville, Clifton Forge, Danville, Fredericksburg, Hampton, Hopewell, Lynchburg, Martinsville, Newport News, Norfolk, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Radford, Richmond, Roanoke, South Norfolk, Suffolk, Williamsburg, and Winchester.

West Virginia.—Counties of Barbour, Berkeley, Braxton, Brooke, Doddridge, Hampshire, Hancock, Harrison, Jefferson, Lewis, Marion, Marshall, Mineral, Monongalia, Morgan, Ohio, Pleasants, Preston, Ritchie, Taylor, Tucker, Tyler, Upshur, Wetzel, and Wirt; magisterial districts of Blue Sulphur and Fort Spring, in *Greenbrier County*; magisterial districts of Charleston, Elk, Loudon, and Malden, city of Charleston, and town of South Charleston, in *Kanawha County*; city of Princeton, in *Mercer County*; magisterial district of Wolf Creek, in *Monroe County*; magisterial districts of Leadsville and New Interest, in *Randolph County*; magisterial district of Reedy in *Roane County*; city of Hinton and magisterial districts of Greenbrier and Talcott, in *Summers County*; magisterial district of Fort Lick in *Webster County*; cities of Parkersburg and Williamstown and magisterial districts of Clay, Lubeck, Parkersburg, Slate, Tygard, Union, Walker, and Williams, in *Wood County*.

§ 301.48-4 *Conditions governing movement of regulated articles.*—(a) *Certification*.

(1) A certificate or limited permit will not be required for the movement of regulated articles when transported via mail or by a common carrier on a through bill of lading from a regulated area through a nonregulated area to another regulated area; *Provided, however*, That this exception will not apply to the movement of regulated articles to such isolated regulated areas as may be designated in administrative instructions of the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine when he has determined that such movement presents a hazard of spread of infestation.

These amendments shall be effective June 4, 1952.

These amendments add additional territory to the regulated areas in New York, Ohio, Virginia, and West Virginia and establish a procedure for restricting the movement of regulated articles to an isolated regulated area when it has been determined that such movement presents a hazard of spreading Japanese beetle infestation.

Prompt action is necessary with respect to the newly regulated areas in order to control the movement therefrom of articles that might spread the Japanese beetle. Authorization for restricting movement of regulated articles to isolated areas when such movement may result in further spread of infestation should also be made effective at once so that it may be immediately utilized, if found necessary, when Japanese beetle adult emergence starts within a few weeks.

Therefore, good cause is found, in accordance with section 4 (c) of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003 (c)) for making the foregoing amendments effective less than 30 days after their publication in the Federal Register.

(Section 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended ; 7 U. S. C. 161.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 28th day of May 1952.

[SEAL]

K. T. HUTCHINSON,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, June 3, 1952, 8:45 a. m.; 17 F. R. 4999.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., May 28, 1952.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred upon him by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), has amended section 301.48-2 of the regulations supplemental to the Japanese beetle quarantine (7 CFR 301.48-2) by adding to the Japanese beetle regulated area all or parts of 2 counties in Ohio, 17 counties in Virginia, and 4 counties each in New York and West Virginia. Another amendment establishes a procedure for restricting the movement of regulated articles to an isolated regulated area when it has been determined that such movement presents a hazard of spreading Japanese beetle infestation. These amendments are effective June 4, 1952. Copies of the amendments may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., or 209 River Street, Hoboken, N. J.

K. T. HUTCHINSON,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[The above notice was published in the following newspapers: The Herald-Journal, Syracuse, N. Y., June 6, 1952; the Dispatch, Columbus, Ohio, June 6, 1952; the Gazette, Charleston, W. Va., June 7, 1952; the Times-Dispatch, Richmond, Va., June 5, 1952.]

JAPANESE BEETLE SUMMER QUARANTINE BEGINS JUNE 18

(Press Notice)

JUNE 13, 1952.

Railroads, truckers, and produce shippers operating in seven eastern States and the District of Columbia will operate under annual Japanese beetle quarantine certification and DDT treating requirements starting June 18 and probably ending August 28, the United States Department of Agriculture announced today.

Beginning June 18, carlot and truckload shipments of fresh corn on the cob, cabbage, apples, peaches, and fresh beans in the pod, moving interstate to non-beetle areas from the "7-State" area must be certified, which requires inspection or fumigation, with protection from reinfestation. The shipment is then considered safe for moving into noninfested States. Regulated products are those likely to be infested with beetles at the time of harvest.

The "7-State" area where active flight of adult beetles is anticipated this summer includes: The States of Delaware and New Jersey; the District of Columbia; all of Maryland except the counties of Allegany and Garrett; Nassau County and towns of Babylon and Huntington in Suffolk County, New York; counties of Adams, Berks, Bucks, Chester, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Franklin, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Montgomery, Northampton, Philadelphia, and York in Pennsylvania; counties of Accomac, Fairfax, Loudoun, Norfolk, Northampton, and Princess Anne; and the independent cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth, South Norfolk, and Suffolk in Virginia; and Berkeley and Jefferson Counties in West Virginia.

Inspection or treating requirements also apply to the movement from this area of those vehicles in which fresh produce is customarily shipped. Vehicles to be regulated are railway refrigerator cars with open vents and van- or refrigerator-type trucks with open-front ventilators, irrespective of whether such vehicles are

empty or loaded. These must comply with screening or DDT treating requirements before they may move interstate from or through the affected areas.

Addresses of local plant quarantine inspectors of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine who will make the necessary inspections or observe the treatments are being furnished to truck operators at shipping and loading points within the areas involved. Railroad officials and shippers already have been informed of the procedures.

Handbills giving details of seasonal operations are being distributed to truckers stopping at State weighing stations, truck centers, loading points, bridges, and ferry slips.

Plant quarantine inspectors also will be stationed at commercial airfields where beetles are in active flight to assist in visual inspection and DDT dusting of plane interiors and cargo. Airline personnel have been asked to see that the hundreds of beetles that annually alight on the clothing of passengers and crew boarding planes are not taken aboard for a plane ride to remote, uninfested sections of the country. Similar inspections and treatments will be made at service fields through cooperation of Air Force and naval personnel.

TERMINATION DATES SET FOR JAPANESE BEETLE SUMMER RESTRICTIONS ON FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, TRUCKS, REFRIGERATOR CARS, AND AIRPLANES

(Press Notice)

AUGUST 20, 1952.

Restrictions under the Japanese beetle quarantine regulations on the interstate movement of fruits and vegetables, trucks, refrigerator cars, and airplanes, from areas designated as heavily infested with the Japanese beetle in notices issued by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, under the date of June 28, 1952 are hereby revoked, except for fresh green corn, as follows: For fruits and vegetables, except fresh corn on the cob; trucks, refrigerator cars and airplanes, at the close of August 28, 1952; Fresh corn on the cob at the close of September 30, 1952. Due to the persistence of the Japanese beetle in fresh corn on the cob, it will be necessary to continue restrictions on this article until September 30, 1952.

Year-round restrictions are effective under Japanese beetle quarantine regulations on the movement of plant material and soil from the entire Japanese beetle regulated area. This comprises roughly the area bounded by Portland, Maine; Syracuse, N. Y.; Cleveland, Ohio; Wheeling, W. Va. and Norfolk, Va.

This notice is issued in compliance with 7 CFR and Supp. 301.48-4 (a) (2), 301.48-8, and 301.48-9.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO REGULATIONS GOVERNING ENTRY OF MOLLUSKS

REGULATIONS TO BAR CERTAIN SNAILS PROPOSED BY U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

(Press Notice)

JULY 24, 1952.

Regulations to keep the giant African snail and other destructive species of terrestrial or fresh-water mollusks from invading the United States from foreign countries and to keep an infestation of the giant African snail in Guam from spreading to the continental United States, or other United States territories or possessions have been proposed by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The proposed regulations are required by an Act of Congress approved September 22, 1951, which states that the Secretary of Agriculture shall establish facilities and prescribe such regulations governing inspection and treatment of goods entering the United States from areas infested with any terrestrial or fresh-water mollusk as he deems necessary.

The giant African snail, against which the proposed regulations are principally directed, is bisexual. A solitary specimen is able to establish a new infestation. It is large-bodied—sometimes developing a shell 6 inches long—and has a voracious appetite. Where extremely abundant, as in some of the

South Pacific Islands, the snail can be very destructive to vegetation, including garden crops. It is also a nuisance about the home, climbing over trees, crawling on lawns, or burrowing in rubbish. In some heavily infested areas it constitutes a driving hazard on highways. Complaints have been received of its presence in huge numbers of airfield landing strips. The snails die off rapidly and the odor of their decaying bodies is obnoxious.

However, entomologists of the Hawaiian Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry have found that all stages of the giant African snail are extremely sensitive to low temperatures. Laboratory experiments performed in cold chambers demonstrated that two consecutive days at 40° F. will completely kill all stages of the snail, either as eggs or adults. Mortality was complete whether the snails were active, dormant, or in soil. There are few sections of the United States mainland where these lethal temperatures do not occur at least once each year.

The giant African snail was first intercepted in this country in a quantity of returned war equipment inspected upon arrival at San Francisco from Guam in April 1948. Since then 46 lots of arriving cargo have been found infested. Most of these have been surplus military equipment returned from Guam, Saipan, Marianas Islands, or the Philippines, with a few from Formosa and Tinian. Specimens have been taken in either egg or adult form from two shipments of orchid plants originating in the Palau Islands and the Philippines. Most of the interceptions were made at either San Francisco or San Pedro, Calif. A few infested shipments were caught at Baltimore, Houston, New Orleans, New York City, and Portland, Oreg.

A draft of the proposed regulations will be published in the Federal Register today, July 25.

Enforcement of the regulations would be assigned to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

All vessels, vehicles, aircraft or other conveyances, produce, baggage, salvaged war materials, and other goods entering the United States would be subject to inspection by plant quarantine officers.

Carriers or regulated articles found to be infested would be banned on arrival or allowed to enter only after thorough treatment under safeguards.

Some species of living mollusks would be prohibited entry. Others might be conditionally imported under permit issued by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

Provision is made in the proposed regulations for importation of mollusks for scientific purposes.

Officials of the United States National Museum, United States Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health, Fish and Wildlife Service of the United States Department of the Interior, and USDA's Bureau of Animal Industry cooperated in preparing and reviewing the proposed regulations.

The new regulations would give formal authority for inspection procedures that have thus far been on a voluntary basis.

The Pacific Science Board of the National Research Council has been instrumental in the collection in East Africa of two giant African snail predators. These were shipped to Honolulu for observation and test in the laboratory. One promising species of parasite, a small cannibal snail called Gonaxis, has been liberated for further observation on Agiguan, a small, snail-infested, uninhabited island north of Saipan. The Science Board also has under laboratory study in Honolulu two species of East African carabid beetles. One of these, a large black beetle nearly 2 inches long, is a predator on the giant African snail.

Anyone wishing to comment on the proposed regulations may do so by addressing communications to Avery S. Hoyt, chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Agricultural Research Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., before August 25.

DANGEROUS FOREIGN MOLLUSKS BANNED UNDER NEW USDA REGULATIONS

(Press Notice)

OCTOBER 21, 1952.

Produce, baggage, salvaged war materials, and other goods that might harbor the giant African snail and other destructive mollusks will be subject to inspection upon arrival in this country from foreign countries and from Guam

starting October 22 under regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture to become effective on that date.

Inbound vessels, vehicles, aircraft or other conveyances that are found upon inspection to contain such pests may be refused entry or may be allowed to enter after thorough treatment under strict safeguards.

The giant African snail and a few other species of mollusks are generally prohibited entry irrespective of mode of transportation. Other species may be imported under permits issued by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine if the species are not considered dangerous.

Provision is made in the regulations for importation of mollusks for scientific purposes. Those imported for use in medical research may enter under permits issued by the United States Public Health Service.

Since the giant African snail was first intercepted in this country in April 1948 on returned war equipment from Guam, cargo arriving from tropical countries and localities where this snail exists has been inspected through voluntary cooperation of importers. Inspection will be obligatory under the new regulations.

An act of Congress approved September 22, 1951, authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to establish facilities for, and prescribe regulations governing, the inspection and treatment of goods entering the United States from areas infested with any terrestrial or fresh-water mollusks. A 30-day notice period during which the new provisions were up for public consideration has now expired, and the regulations are being adopted to carry out the provisions of the act.

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 324—MOLLUSKS

REGULATIONS GOVERNING ENTRY OF MOLLUSKS

On July 25, 1952, there was published in the Federal Register (17 F. R. 6826) a notice of proposed rule making concerning the adoption of regulations, to appear as Part 324 of Chapter III, Title 7 of the Code of Federal Regulations. After due consideration of relevant matters presented, and pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by Public Law 152, 82d Congress (65 Stat. 335, 7 U. S. C. Sup. 441), approved September 22, 1951, to prevent the entry of certain mollusks into the United States, Chapter III of Title 7 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended by adding thereto the following:

Sec.	
324.1	Definitions.
324.2	Mollusk infestation in Guam.
324.3	Inspection.
324.4	Treatment.
324.5	Entry of mollusks; permits required.
324.6	Restrictions on issuance of permits.
324.7	Permit procedure.
324.8	Mollusks entered for scientific purposes.

Authority: §§ 324.1 to 324.8 issued under 65 Stat. 335, 7 U. S. C. Sup. 441.

§ 324.1 *Definitions*.—Words used in the singular form in the regulations in this part shall be deemed to import the plural and vice versa, as the case may demand. For the purposes of this part, the following words shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) *Chief of Bureau*.—The Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, or any officer or employee of the Bureau to whom authority has heretofore been delegated or may hereafter be delegated to act in his stead.

(b) *Bureau*.—The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture.

(c) *Inspector*.—Any person authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States to enforce the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act (7 U. S. C. 151 *et seq.*).

(d) *Person*.—Any individual, corporation, company, association, firm, partnership, society, joint stock company, or other organized group of any of the foregoing.

(e) *Owner*.—The owner or the person having responsible custody of a carrier or other regulated article subject to the regulations in this part.

(f) *Mollusk*.—All living stages, including eggs, of the giant African snail or other species of terrestrial or fresh-water forms of the phylum *Mollusca*.

(g) *United States*.—The 48 States, the District of Columbia, the Canal Zone, and the United States possessions, including but not limited to the Territory of Hawaii and other Territories of the United States, but excluding Guam.

(h) *Carrier*.—Any vessel, vehicle, aircraft, or other kind of conveyance entering any part of the United States.

(i) *Regulated article*.—Any produce, baggage, salvaged war material or other goods entering any part of the United States.

(j) *Permit*.—An authorization allowing the entry into the United States of certain mollusks in accordance with the regulations in this part.

(k) *Treatment*.—Fumigation or any other process designed to eliminate infestation by any mollusk prohibited entry under the regulations in this part.

§324.2. *Mollusk infestation in Guam*.—The Secretary of Agriculture finds that Guam is infested with the Giant African snail. Therefore, the entry of mollusks, carriers, and other regulated articles from Guam into any part of the United States is subject to the same conditions as are applicable to the entry thereof from foreign countries.

§324.3. *Inspection*.—As a condition of entry into any part of the United States, all carriers and other regulated articles from any foreign country or Guam shall be subject to examination by an inspector for the purpose of determining whether they are infested with any mollusk prohibited entry under the regulations in this part.

§324.4. *Treatment*.—(a) A carrier or other regulated article found upon examination to be infested with any mollusk prohibited entry under the regulations in this part shall be promptly removed from the United States or shall be promptly treated by the owner or his agent in a manner prescribed by the inspector and under his supervision. Pending such action, the carrier or other regulated article shall be immediately subject to such safeguards against escape of the mollusks as the inspector may prescribe.

(b) All costs or charges incident to the inspection, handling, cleaning, safeguarding, or treatment of an infested carrier or other regulated article, except for the services of the inspector during regularly assigned hours of duty and at the usual places of duty, shall be borne by the owner or his agent. Neither the Department of Agriculture nor the inspector will be responsible for any costs accruing for demurrage, shipping charges, wharfage, cartage, labor, chemicals, or the like incidental to such inspection, handling, cleaning, safeguarding, or treatment.

(c) If the treatment or safeguards prescribed by the inspector are not applied promptly by the owner or his agent, the inspector shall apply measures necessary to prevent the escape of the mollusks. The entire cost of such application shall be borne by the owner or his agent and shall constitute a debt payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

§ 324.5 *Entry of mollusks; permits required*.—Entry into the United States of any mollusks from any foreign country or Guam is prohibited, except under permit issued by the Chief of Bureau or authorized official of the United States Public Health Service, and in compliance with such safeguards as may be prescribed in connection with the issuance of such permit.

§ 324.6 *Restrictions on issuance of permits*.—Except as provided in § 324.8, permits will not be issued for the entry of the giant African snail, *Achatina fulica* (Bowdich), or any other species of *Achatina*; *Theba pisana* (Muller); any species of slug; or any other species of mollusks determined by the Chief of Bureau to be similar to the giant African snail in its destructiveness to plant life. Permits will also be refused for the entry of other species of mollusks unless such mollusks are entered under § 324.8 or it is determined by the Chief of Bureau that the particular shipment will be entered and subsequently handled under such safeguards as he deems necessary to prevent injury to the agriculture of the United States.

§ 324.7 *Permit procedure*.—(a) Any person desiring to enter any mollusks into the United States for purposes other than medical research may submit to the Chief of Bureau an application for permit stating the name and address of the importer, the approximate quantity and species (scientific name) it is desired to enter, the country of origin, the port of entry, the purpose of the entry, and the place where and conditions under which the mollusks will be handled. If

available, an empty shell of the species to be entered should accompany the application, for purposes of identification. In considering such applications, the Chief of Bureau will confer with other interested agencies, which may include the Division of Mollusks, United States National Museum; United States Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency; and state plant pest officials, in determining the eligibility for entry of the species covered by the applications. Upon determination that a particular shipment to be entered for purposes other than medical research is eligible for entry under § 324.6 or § 324.8, a permit will be issued by the Chief of Bureau specifying the conditions of entry and the port of entry, except that if the species is subject to regulation by the United States Public Health Service, the application for permit will be referred to said agency for such action as it finds is warranted under its regulations.

(b) Permits for entry of mollusks for purposes of medical research will be issued by the United States Public Health Service in accordance with regulations issued by said Service. Applications for such permits should be made directly to the Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service, Washington 25, D. C.

§ 324.8 *Mollusks entered for scientific purposes.*—Mollusks not otherwise eligible for entry under § 324.6 may be entered into the United States for purposes of medical research under permit issued by an authorized official of the United States Public Health Service, or for other scientific purposes under permit issued by the Chief of Bureau, under such safeguards and restrictions as may be prescribed in connection with the issuance of such permit.

These regulations shall be effective October 22, 1952.

The purpose of these regulations is to prevent the importation into noninfested parts of the United States of terrestrial and fresh-water mollusks which would be injurious to agriculture. This objective will be accomplished by requiring permits for the entry of all terrestrial and fresh-water mollusks, and providing for the inspection, treatment, and safeguarding of carriers and other regulated articles coming from a foreign country or from Guam to any other part of the United States.

Prompt action is necessary with respect to these regulations in order to prevent the entry into the United States of injurious terrestrial and fresh-water mollusks. Therefore, good cause is found, in accordance with section 4 (c) of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003 (c)) for making the foregoing amendments effective less than 30 days after their publication in the Federal Register.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 16th day of October 1952.

[SEAL]

C. J. MCCORMICK,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, October 21, 1952, 8:49 a. m.; 17
F. R. 9582.]

PUBLIC LAW 152—82d CONGRESS

CHAPTER 409—1ST SESSION

H. R. 4443

AN ACT TO PREVENT THE ENTRY OF CERTAIN MOLLUSKS INTO THE UNITED STATES

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of Agriculture shall establish such facilities for, and prescribe such regulations governing, the inspection and treatment of produce, baggage, salvaged war materials, and other goods entering the United States from areas infested with any terrestrial or fresh-water mollusk, as he considers necessary to prevent the entry of such mollusks into the United States. Whoever violates any such regulation or imports such a mollusk into the United States shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both. The term "United States", as used in this Act in a territorial sense, means the forty-eight States, the District of Columbia, the possessions of the United States (except those which the Secretary of Agriculture finds are infested with such mollusks), and the Canal Zone.

Approved September 22, 1951.

ANNOUNCEMENTS CONCERNING OVERTIME SERVICE RELATING TO IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 354—OVERTIME SERVICE RELATING TO IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

OVERTIME, NIGHT, AND HOLIDAY INSPECTION AND QUARANTINE ACTIVITIES AT BORDER, COASTAL, AND AIRPORTS

Section 354.1 of Part 354, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations, is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 354.1 *Overtime Work at Border Ports, Seaports, and Airports.*—Any person, firm, or corporation having ownership, custody, or control of plants, plant products, or other commodities or articles subject to inspection, certification, or quarantine under this chapter, and who requires the services of an employee of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine on a holiday or at any other time outside the regular tour of duty of such employee, shall sufficiently in advance of the period of overtime request the Bureau inspector in charge to furnish inspection, quarantine, or certification service during such overtime period, and shall pay the Government therefor at the rate of \$2.40 per man-hour per employee as follows: Each such period of overtime duty shall include the time on duty which shall be considered to be at least 2 hours in duration. In addition, each such period of overtime duty shall include a commuted travel time period, not in excess of 3 hours. The amount of this period shall be prescribed in administrative instructions to be issued by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine for the ports, stations, and areas in which the employees are located, and shall be established as nearly as may be practicable to cover the time necessarily spent in reporting to and returning from the place at which the employee performs such overtime duty if such travel is performed solely on account of such overtime duty. It will be administratively determined from time to time which days constitute holidays.

The purpose of this amendment is to establish a uniform hourly rate of payment for all overtime services furnished in accordance with the Act of August 28, 1950 (64 Stat. 561). Determination of the costs of such overtime inspection depends entirely upon facts within the knowledge of the Department of Agriculture. It is to the benefit of the public that this amendment be made effective at the earliest practicable date. Accordingly, pursuant to the provisions of section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 238), it is found upon good cause that notice and public procedure on this amendment are impracticable, unnecessary, and contrary to the public interest, and good cause is found for making this amendment effective less than 30 days after publication.

The foregoing amendment shall be effective May 13, 1952.

(64 Stat. 561; 5 U. S. C. Supp. 576.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 8th day of May 1952.

[SEAL]

CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, May 12, 1952, 8:49 a. m.; 17 F. R. 4317.]

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 354—OVERTIME SERVICE RELATING TO IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS PRESCRIBING COMMUTED TRAVEL TIME ALLOWANCES

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by § 354.1 of the regulations concerning overtime services relating to imports and exports, effective May 5, 1951, as amended

effective May 13, 1952 (7 CFR Supp. 354.1; 16 F. R. 3972, 17 F. R. 4317), the following administrative instructions are hereby issued to prescribe the commuted travel time that shall be included in each period of overtime duty, as described in the said § 354.1.

§ 354.2 *Administrative instructions prescribing commuted travel time.*—Each period of overtime duty, as prescribed in § 354.1 shall, in addition, include a commuted travel time period for the respective ports, stations, and areas in which employees are located, if such travel is performed solely on account of overtime or holiday service, as follows:

ONE HOUR :

Blaine, Wash.
Brownsville, Tex.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Calexico, Calif.
Charleston, S. C.
Charlotte Amalie, V. I.
Christiansted, V. I.
Del Rio, Tex.
Douglas, Ariz.
Eagle Pass, Tex.
El Paso, Tex.
Galveston, Tex.
Hidalgo, Tex.
Hilo, T. H.
Honolulu, T. H.
Laredo, Tex.
Memphis, Tenn.
Mercedes, Tex.
Nogales, Ariz.
Omaha, Nebr.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Port Arthur, Tex.
Presidio, Tex.
Ramey Air Force Base, P. R.
Roma, Tex.
San Antonio, Tex.
San Juan, P. R.
San Ysidro, Calif.
St. Albans, Vt.
St. Paul, Minn.
Texas City, Tex. (served from Galveston, Tex.).
Westover Field, Mass.
West Palm Beach, Fla.

Two hours :

Anchorage, Alaska.
Arlington, Va.
Atlanta, Ga.
Beaumont, Texas (served from Port Arthur, Tex.).
Bellingham, Wash. (served from Blaine, Wash.).
Dallas, Tex.
Houston, Tex.

Mobile, Ala.

Moore Air Field (served from Hidalgo, Tex.).

Niagara Falls, N. Y. (served from Buffalo, N. Y.).

Norfolk, Va.

Orange, Tex. (served from Port Arthur, Tex.).

Port Isabel, Tex. (served from Brownsville, Tex.).

THREE HOURS :

Baltimore, Md.

Baytown, Tex. (served from Houston, Tex.).

Boston, Mass.

Chicago, Ill.

Detroit, Mich.

Freeport, Tex. (served from Galveston, Tex.).

Gulfport, Miss. (served from Mobile, Ala.).

Lake Charles, La. (served from Port Arthur, Tex.).

Marfa Air Force Base (served from Presidio, Tex.).

Mayaguez, P. R. (served from Ramey Air Force Base).

New Orleans, La.

New York, N. Y. (Metropolitan area).

Patuxent, Md. (served from Arlington, Va.).

Philadelphia, Pa.

Portland, Oreg.

Roosevelt Roads, P. R. (served from San Juan, P. R.).

St. Albans, Vt. (ports served from but not including St. Albans).

Seattle, Wash.

Tucson, Ariz. (served from Nogales, Ariz.).

Wilmington and other North Carolina ports served from Charleston, S. C.

These commuted travel time periods have been established as nearly as may be practicable to cover the time necessarily spent in reporting to and returning from the place at which the employee performs such overtime duty when such travel is performed solely on account of such overtime duty. Such establishment depends upon facts within the knowledge of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. It is to the benefit of the public that these instructions be made effective at the earliest practicable date. Accordingly, pursuant to the provisions of section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 238), it is found upon good cause that notice and public procedure on these instructions are impracticable, unnecessary, and contrary to the public interest, and

good cause is found for making these instructions effective less than 30 days after publication.

These administrative instructions shall be effective June 8, 1952.

(7 CFR Supp. 354.1, 16 F. R. 3972, 17 F. R. 4317; 64 Stat. 561; 5 U. S. C. 576.)
Done at Washington, D. C., this 23d day of May 1952.

[SEAL]

AVERY S. HOYT,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, June 4, 1952, 8:57 a. m.; 17 F. R. 5055.]

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 354—OVERTIME SERVICE RELATING TO IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

AMENDMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS PRESCRIBING COMMUTED TRAVEL TIME ALLOWANCES

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by § 354.1 of the regulations concerning overtime services relating to imports and exports, effective May 5, 1951, as amended effective May 13, 1952 (7 CFR Supp. 354.1; 16 F. R. 3972, 17 F. R. 4317), administrative instructions (7 CFR Supp. 354.2; 17 F. R. 5055) issued May 23, 1952, to prescribe the commuted travel time that shall be included in each period of overtime duty are hereby amended to add Savannah, Georgia, to the "One Hour" list therein and to add St. Louis, Missouri, to the "Two Hour" list therein.

These commuted travel time periods have been established as nearly as may be practicable to cover the time necessarily spent in reporting to and returning from the place at which the employee performs such overtime duty when such travel is performed solely on account of such overtime duty. Such establishment depends upon facts within the knowledge of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. It is to the benefit of the public that these instructions be made effective at the earliest practicable date. Accordingly, pursuant to the provisions of section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 238), it is found upon good cause that notice and public procedure on these instructions are impracticable, unnecessary, and contrary to the public interest, and good cause is found for making these instructions effective less than thirty days after publication.

This amendment shall be effective July 11, 1952.

(7 CFR Supp. 354.1, 16 F. R. 3972, 17 F. R. 4317; 64 Stat. 561; 5 U. S. C. 576.)
Done at Washington, D. C., this 30th day of June 1952.

[SEAL]

W. L. POPHAM,

Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, July 10, 1952, 8:51 a. m.; 17 F. R. 6215.]

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE (No. 52)

TWO OKLAHOMA AND 18 TEXAS COUNTIES ADDED TO PINK BOLLWORM AREAS

(Press Notice)

APRIL 2, 1952.

Addition of two Oklahoma counties and 18 Texas counties to the area regulated under the pink bollworm quarantine is the most important of several changes in regulations affecting cotton growers, ginners and oil mill operators

in pink bollworm infested areas of the Southwest, the United States Department of Agriculture said today. The revised regulations will be effective April 4.

The newly added counties are Grady and McClain in Oklahoma; and Brazos, Burleson, Cooke, Dallas, Freestone, Galveston, Grimes, Harris, Hunt, Leon, Montague, Navarro, Robertson, Tarrant, Waller, Washington, Wise, and Wood in Texas. All are designated as lightly infested.

Pink bollworm infestations were found during 1951 in each of these counties, except Galveston County, Tex. Galveston County is surrounded by infested counties.

Although the entire States of Arizona, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas are included within the Federal pink bollworm quarantined area, only those portions actually infested by the pest are regulated.

The pink bollworm is the most serious known enemy of cotton. It not only reduces the yield and quality of lint, but is also destructive to the seed and may reduce the oil content by as much as 20 percent.

A further change in the regulations redesignates 27 counties and part of another county in Texas, previously in lightly infested area, as heavily infested. They are: Arkansas, Bee, Brooks, Calhoun, Dimmit, Duval, El Paso (part), Jim Hogg, Jim Wells, Kenedy, Kinney, Kleberg, La Salle, Live Oak, Maverick, McMullen, Nueces, Pecos, Reeves, Refugio, San Patricio, Starr, Uvalde, Val Verde, Ward, Webb, Zapata, and Zavala. Surveys in these have disclosed heavy buildup in pink bollworm infestations. For that reason additional precautions are being taken there to prevent spread of the pest to noninfested sections of the Cotton belt.

In Arizona, Santa Cruz County and that part of Pima County now under regulation will be removed from the lightly infested area, as they have been found free of pink bollworm infestation.

Conditions for the movement of cottonseed from the heavily infested area have been eased in one instance where this could be done safely. This change applies to cottonseed that has received a preliminary heat treatment as part of the ginning process. Ordinarily, this cottonseed would require a second heating within the heavily infested area. Now, in order to utilize available gin and oil mill heating equipment, movement of once-heated cottonseed from a heavily infested area will be allowed to certain counties in New Mexico and Texas for planting or for processing at oil mills designated by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

The temperature at which a second heat-treatment of cottonseed may be applied has been reduced from 155° to 150° F. This reduction was made possible by improvement in heat treating equipment.

A minor revision allows conditional movement of cottonseed from a heavily infested area to certain lightly infested sections within the area or to non-regulated Texas counties abutting lightly infested counties, for processing at designated oil mills. This movement, under permit, is allowed if the seed has had approved heating during ginning, or has been otherwise satisfactorily treated within the area or is to receive such treatment upon arrival at the oil mill.

B. E. P. Q.—Q. 52

Amendments of Regulations
Effective April 4, 1952

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

AMENDMENTS OF PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

On November 10, 1951, and February 21, 1952, there were published in the Federal Register (16 F. R. 11506, 17 F. R. 1619), notices of proposed rule making concerning amendments of the regulations supplemental to the pink bollworm quarantine (7 CFR and Supp. 301.52-1 et seq.) to designate as regulated areas certain specified counties in the States of Oklahoma and Texas, to remove from the lightly infested area in Arizona the county of Santa Cruz and that part of Pima County now under regulation, and to relieve certain

restrictions on the movement of cottonseed from heavily infested area. After due consideration of relevant matters presented, and pursuant to section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), the Secretary of Agriculture hereby amends §§ 301.52-2, 301.52-3 (b) (2), and 301.52-4 (c) (2) in the following respects:

1. § 301.52-2 is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 301.52-2 *Regulated areas.*—The following areas are hereby designated as regulated areas within the meaning of the regulations in this subpart and are further classed as heavily or lightly infested:

(a) *Heavily infested areas.*

Texas.—Counties of Aransas, Bee, Brewster, Brooks, Calhoun, Cameron, Culberson, Dimmit, Duval, El Paso, Hidalgo, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Jim Hogg, Jim Wells, Kenedy, Kinney, Kleberg, La Salle, Live Oak, Maverick, McMullen, Nueces, Pecos, Presidio, Reeves, Refugio, San Patricio, Starr, Terrell, Uvalde, Val Verde, Ward, Webb, Willacy, Zapata, and Zavala.

(b) *Lightly infested areas.*

Arizona.—Counties of Cochise, Graham, and Greenlee.

Louisiana.—Parishes of Acadia, Allen, Beauregard, Calcasieu, Cameron, Evangeline, Iberia, Jefferson Davis, Lafayette, St. Landry, St. Martin, and Vermilion.

New Mexico.—Counties of Catron, Chaves, Curry, De Baca, Dona Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Lea, Luna, Otero, Quay, Roosevelt, Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia.

Oklahoma.—Counties of Beckham, Caddo, Comanche, Cotton, Grady, Greer, Harmon, Jackson, Jefferson, Kiowa, McClain, Stephens, Tillman, and Washita.

Texas.—Counties of Andrews, Archer, Atascosa, Austin, Bailey, Bandera, Bastrop, Baylor, Bell, Bexar, Blanco, Borden, Bosque, Brazoria, Brazos, Brown, Burleson, Burnet, Caldwell, Callahan, Chambers, Childress, Clay, Cochran, Coke, Coleman, Collingsworth, Colorado, Comal, Comanche, Concho, Cooke, Coryell, Cottle, Crane, Crockett, Crosby, Dallas, Dawson, DeWitt, Dickens, Donley, Eastland, Ector, Edwards, Erath, Falls, Fayette, Fisher, Floyd, Foard, Fort Bend, Freestone, Frio, Gaines, Galveston, Garza, Gillespie, Glasscock, Goliad, Gonzales, Gray, Grimes, Guadalupe, Hale, Hall, Hamilton, Hardeman, Harris, Haskell, Hays, Hill, Hockley, Hood, Howard, Hunt, Irion, Jack, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnson, Jones, Karnes, Kendall, Kent, Kerr, Kimble, King, Knox, Lamb, Lampasas, Lavaca, Lee, Leon, Liberty, Limestone, Llano, Loving, Lubbock, Lynn, Martin, Mason, Matagorda, McCulloch, McLennan, Medina, Menard, Midland, Milam, Mills, Mitchell, Montague, Motley, Navarro, Nolan, Orange, Palo Pinto, Parker, Reagan, Real, Robertson, Runnels, San Saba, Schleicher, Scurry, Shackelford, Somervell, Stephens, Sterling, Stonewall, Sutton, Tarrant, Taylor, Terry, Throckmorton, Tom Green, Travis, Upton, Victoria, Waller, Washington, Wharton, Wheeler, Wichita, Wilbarger, Williamson, Wilson, Winkler, Wise, Wood, Yoakum, and Young.

2. § 301.52-3 (b) (2) is hereby amended to read as follows:

(2) *Cottonseed produced in heavily infested area.*—Cottonseed, produced in a heavily infested area, that has been treated and protected in the same manner as specified in § 301.52-4 (c) (1) for cottonseed originating in a lightly infested area, may be moved without permit to the following counties in the lightly infested area, either for processing at oil mills designated under the authority of the Chief of the Bureau or for planting in such counties:

New Mexico.—Chaves, Dona Ana, and Eddy.

Texas.—Atascosa, Austin, Bexar, Brazoria, Caldwell, Colorado, Comal, De Witt, Fayette, Fort Bend, Frio, Goliad, Gonzales, Guadalupe, Hays, Jackson, Karnes, Lavaca, Matagorda, Medina, Wharton, Wilson, and Victoria. Otherwise the movement of cottonseed produced in a heavily infested area to points outside such area may be made only under the limitations imposed in § 301.52-4 (c) (2) or in accordance with administrative instructions issued by the Chief of the Bureau under § 301.52.

3. § 301.52-4 (c) (2) is hereby amended to read as follows:

(2) *From heavily infested area.*—Cottonseed, produced in a heavily infested area, that has been treated and protected in the same manner as specified in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph for cotton originating in a lightly infested area, may be authorized movement under a limited permit to counties in the lightly infested area other than those designated in § 301.52-3 (b) (2) or to non-regulated counties in Texas abutting the lightly infested area, for processing therein at oil mills designated under the authority of the Chief of the Bureau,

if the seed is given one of the following second treatments, or an alternative treatment prescribed by the Chief of the Bureau in administrative instructions, before movement of the seed from the heavily infested area or upon its arrival at the designated oil mill:

(i) The seed shall be heated at a temperature of 150° F. for a minimum period of 60 seconds under the supervision of an inspector at a plant operating separate and apart from the gin or gins which applied the initial heat treatment as a part of the continuous process of ginning, and the seed shall be subsequently protected from contamination, or

(ii) The seed shall be treated in an approved fumigation chamber as authorized in administrative instructions issued by the Chief of the Bureau.

The cars or other vehicles conveying the seed to designated oil mills for second treatment on arrival must be cleaned or treated, under the supervision of an inspector, immediately after unloading.

One of the foregoing amendments adds to the lightly infested pink bollworm regulated area Grady and McClain Counties in Oklahoma, and Brazos, Burleson, Cooke, Dallas, Freestone, Galveston, Grimes, Harris, Hunt, Leon, Montague, Navarro, Robertson, Tarrant, Waller, Washington, Wise, and Wood Counties in Texas. Pink bollworm infestations were found during 1951 in each of these counties, except Galveston County, Tex. Galveston County is included because it is bordered by infested counties. This amendment also removes from the lightly infested area in Arizona the county of Santa Cruz and that part of Pima County now under regulation. These counties have been found free of pink bollworm infestation.

Another amendment redesignates as heavily infested 27 counties and part of a county in Texas now in the area designated as lightly infested. Surveys indicate that this redesignated area is as heavily infested with the pink bollworm as counties already so designated.

Restrictions currently affecting the movement of cottonseed from the heavily infested area are relieved to the extent that such cottonseed, when given a prescribed heat treatment as a part of the ginning process, may be moved without a permit to designated counties in the lightly infested areas of New Mexico and Texas for planting or for processing at designated oil mills. Also, the issuance of limited permits is authorized for the movement of cottonseed from a heavily infested area to all lightly infested area not within the foregoing designation, or to nonregulated areas in Texas abutting the lightly infested area, for processing at designated oil mills, if the seed has been given a prescribed initial heat treatment as a part of the ginning process before such movement and has also been given one of several alternative second treatments prescribed in the regulations or in supplementary administrative instructions, or is to receive such a second treatment upon arrival at the oil mill.

Furthermore, the temperature requirement for the second heat treatment of cottonseed specified as a condition of movement from the heavily infested area is reduced from 155° to 150° F. This reduction was made possible by improvement in heat treating equipment.

Prompt action on the foregoing amendments is necessary in order to control the movement from the added counties and parishes of articles that might spread pink bollworm infestation. Public interest requires prompt action on the amendment relieving certain restrictions heretofore imposed on the movement of cottonseed from the heavily infested areas.

Accordingly, pursuant to the provisions of section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003), it is found that there is good cause for making the amendments effective less than 30 days after publication.

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 161.)

These amendments shall become effective April 4, 1952.

Done at Washington, D. C. this 1st day of April 1952.

[SEAL]

CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, April 3, 1952, 8:49 a. m.; 17 F. R. 2909.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., April 1, 1952.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), has amended 7 CFR 301.52-2, 301.52-3 (b) (2), and 301.52-4 (c) (2) of the regulations supplemental to notice of quarantine No. 52 relating to the pink bollworm (7 CFR 301.52-1 *et seq.*), effective April 4, 1952, by adding to the lightly infested areas Grady and McClain counties in Oklahoma, and Brazos, Burleson, Cooke, Dallas, Freestone, Galveston, Grimes, Harris, Hunt, Leon, Montague, Navarro, Robertson, Tarrant, Waller, Washington, Wise and Wood Counties in Texas; by removing from the Arizona lightly infested area the county of Santa Cruz and that part of Pima County formerly under regulation; by redesignating as heavily infested area 27 counties and part of another county in Texas formerly in the lightly infested area; and by relieving certain restrictions on the movement of cottonseed from heavily infested area. Copies of the amendment may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Agricultural Research Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, 25, D. C.

CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[The above notice was published in the following newspapers: The News, San Antonio, Texas, April 7, 1952; the State-Times, Baton Rouge, La., April 5, 1952; the Oklahoman and Times, Oklahoma City, Okla., April 5, 1952.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL, BUREAU OF FINANCE,
Washington 25, D. C., May 28, 1952.

POSTMASTER: Attention is invited to the enclosed copy of Pink Bollworm Quarantine No. 52, as revised, which includes an amendment effective April 4, 1952, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The amendment designates as regulated areas certain specified counties in States of Oklahoma and Texas; removes from the lightly infested area in Arizona the county of Santa Cruz and that part of Pima County now under regulation; changes 27 Texas counties from lightly infested to heavily infested status; and relieves certain restrictions on the movement of cottonseed from heavily infested areas.

Postmasters will please cooperate in the enforcement of plant quarantines and quarantine regulations as is contemplated under the provisions of section 35.27, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Sincerely yours,

OSBORNE A. PEARSON,
Assistant Postmaster General.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO SWEETPOTATO QUARANTINE (No. 30)

FUMIGATED PUERTO RICAN SWEETPOTATOES MAY BE SHIPPED TO NORTHERN UNITED STATES PORTS

(Press Notice)

APRIL 16, 1952.

Starting today (April 18), Puerto Rican sweetpotatoes may be shipped to designated northern ports of the United States under certificate or permit issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, provided the consignment is fumigated under the supervision of an inspector of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, either in Puerto Rico or at the designated port of arrival, the Department said today. The method of fumigation and the port of arrival, must be approved by the Bureau.

Shipments of sweetpotatoes from Puerto Rico to the United States mainland have been prohibited under the terms of Federal sweetpotato quarantine No. 30, because of the possibility that they might be infested with the West Indian sweetpotato weevil, but a proviso added to the quarantine authorizes this conditional admission, hereby announced.

Methods of fumigating sweetpotatoes have been developed and are now in use in those Southern States infested with the sweetpotato weevil. These methods are considered equally effective in the case of sweetpotatoes of Puerto Rican origin.

B. E. P. Q.—Q. 30

Amendment of Quarantine
Effective April 18, 1952

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

AMENDMENT OF SWEETPOTATO QUARANTINE

On February 13, 1952, there was published in the Federal Register (17 F. R. 1395), a notice of proposed rule making concerning an amendment to Domestic Sweetpotato Quarantine (Quarantine No. 30, Revised; 7 CFR 301.30). After due consideration of all relevant matters presented and pursuant to the authority conferred by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), the Secretary of Agriculture hereby amends the said § 301.30 by adding at the end thereof a proviso reading as follows:

Provided, however, That this prohibition shall not apply to the movement from Puerto Rico of sweetpotatoes which the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine may authorize under permit or certificate to such northern ports of the United States as he may designate in such permit or certificate, conditioned upon the fumigation of such sweetpotatoes under the supervision of an inspector of said Bureau either in Puerto Rico or at the designated port of arrival, in a manner approved by the said Chief of Bureau.

The purpose of this amendment is to authorize the movement of Puerto Rican sweetpotatoes, under permit or certificate, to northern ports of the United States, provided such sweetpotatoes have been fumigated in Puerto Rico or are to be fumigated upon arrival at a northern port. Heretofore such movement has been prohibited.

Methods of fumigating sweetpotatoes have been developed and are now in use in those States infested with the sweetpotato weevil (*Cylas formicarius elegantulus* (Sum.)). Evidence is available indicating that these methods would likewise be effective in the case of sweetpotatoes of Puerto Rican origin. Restrictions on the movement of Puerto Rican sweetpotatoes are for the purpose of preventing the spread of the West Indian sweetpotato weevil (*Euscepes postfasciatus* (Fairm.)), which attacks sweetpotatoes in Puerto Rico.

Since this amendment relieves restrictions heretofore imposed, it is within the exception in section 4 (c) of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003 (c)) and may properly be made effective less than 30 days after its publication in the Federal Register.

This amendment shall be effective April 18, 1952.

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 161.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 15th day of April 1952.

[SEAL]

CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, April 17, 1952, 8:57 a. m.; 17 F. R. 3446.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., April 15, 1952.**

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred upon him by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), has amended, effective April 18, 1952, Domestic Sweetpotato Quarantine No. 30 (7 CFR 301.30) by adding thereto a proviso to authorize the movement of Puerto Rican sweetpotatoes, under permit or certificate, to northern ports of the United States, provided such sweetpotatoes have been fumigated in Puerto Rico or are to be fumigated upon arrival at a northern port. Copies of the amendment may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

**CHARLES F. BRANNAN.
*Secretary of Agriculture.***

[The above notice was published in the *El Mundo* newspaper at San Juan, Puerto Rico, April 19, 1952.]

**ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO TERRITORIAL COTTON,
COTTONSEED, AND COTTONSEED PRODUCTS QUARAN-
TINE (No. 47)**

**QUARANTINE ON HAWAIIAN AND PUERTO RICAN COTTON EXTENDED
TO INCLUDE VIRGIN ISLANDS**

(Press notice)

MAY 12, 1952.

Plant quarantine regulations applicable to the movement of cotton, cottonseed and cottonseed products from Hawaii or Puerto Rico to the United States mainland have been amended and extended to include the Virgin Islands of the United States, the United States Department of Agriculture announced today. The new regulations are effective June 13, 1952.

Cotton and cotton products regulated by the amended quarantine include seed cotton, cottonseed, cotton lint, linters, cotton waste, and other forms of cotton fiber, as well as cottonseed hulls, cake, meal, and other cottonseed products, except oil.

Also coming under the amended quarantine is second-hand burlap and other fabric containing cotton which has been used, or are of the kinds ordinarily used, for wrapping.

Most of these products may move to continental United States if fumigated before shipment. A few are allowed conditional movement for immediate use in a manufacturing process. Others are subject to inspection upon arrival.

All these items are quarantined to prevent the pink bollworm of cotton and the cotton blister mite from spreading to the United States.

Formerly known as Hawaiian and Puerto Rican cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products quarantine, the broadened order is renamed the Territorial cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products quarantine.

B. E. P. Q.—Q. 47

Effective June 13, 1952

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

**CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE
PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES**

**TERRITORIAL COTTON, COTTONSEED, AND COTTONSEED PRODUCTS
QUARANTINE**

**AMENDMENTS OF HAWAIIAN AND PUERTO RICAN COTTON, COTTONSEED, AND
COTTONSEED PRODUCTS QUARANTINE NO. 47 AND SUPPLEMENTAL REGU-
LATIONS**

A public hearing was held in Washington, D. C., on March 28, 1951, to consider, among other things, the advisability of quarantining the Virgin Islands of the

United States in order to prevent the spread of the pink bollworm of cotton and the cotton blister mite. On February 8, 1952, there was published in the Federal Register (17 F. R. 1219) a notice of proposed rule making concerning change of the title of the subpart "Hawaiian and Puerto Rican Cotton, Cottonseed, and Cottonseed Products," to read "Territorial Cotton, Cottonseed, and Cottonseed Products," and various amendments of Hawaiian and Puerto Rican Cotton, Cottonseed, and Cottonseed Products Quarantine No. 47 (7 CFR 301.47) and the regulations supplementary thereto (7 CFR Supp. 301.47-1 et seq.) including the extension of the quarantine and regulations to the Virgin Islands of the United States. After such public hearing and due consideration of all relevant matters presented thereat or in accordance with the said notice, and pursuant to the authority conferred by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), the Secretary of Agriculture hereby amends the title of this subpart to read "Territorial Cotton, Cottonseed, and Cottonseed Products" and amends the Notice of Quarantine and regulations supplementary thereto (7 CFR 301.47, 301.47-1 et seq.) in the following respects.

1. Sections 301.47, 301.47-1, 301.47-2, and 301.47-3 are amended to read as follows:

§ 301.47 *Notice of quarantine.*—(a) The Secretary of Agriculture having previously quarantined the Territory of Hawaii and Puerto Rico on account of the pink bollworm of cotton (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saunders) and the cotton blister mite (*Eriophyes gossypii* Banks), insect pests new to and not widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, now determines that it is necessary to extend the quarantine to prevent the spread of these insects from the Virgin Islands of the United States, where they are known to occur.

(b) Under authority conferred by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161) and having given the public hearing required thereunder, the Secretary of Agriculture hereby quarantines the Territory of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States to prevent the spread of the said insect pests.

(c) All parts and products of plants of the genus *Gossypium*, such as seeds, including seed cotton; cottonseed; cotton lint, linters, and other forms of cotton fiber; cottonseed hulls, cake, meal, and other cottonseed products, except oil; cotton waste; and all other unmanufactured parts of cotton plants; and all secondhand burlap and other fabric which have been used, or are of the kinds ordinarily used, for wrapping or containing cotton, are hereby prohibited movement from the Territory of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States into or through any other State, Territory or District of the United States, in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the regulations hereinafter made or amendments thereto: *Provided*. That whenever the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, shall find that existing conditions as to the pest risk involved in the movement of the articles to which the regulations supplemental hereto apply, make it safe to modify, by making less stringent, the restrictions contained in any such regulations, he shall set forth and publish such findings in administrative instructions, specifying the manner in which the regulations should be made less stringent, whereupon such modification shall become effective.

§ 301.47-1 *Definitions.*—For the purpose of the regulations in this subpart the following words, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) *Cotton.*—Parts and products of plants of the genus *Gossypium*, including seed cotton; cottonseed; cotton lint, linters, and other forms of cotton fiber; cottonseed hulls, cake, meal, and other cottonseed products, except oil; cotton waste; and all other unmanufactured parts of cotton plants; and secondhand burlap and other fabric which have been used, or are of the kinds ordinarily used, for wrapping or containing cotton.

(b) *Seed cotton.*—The unginned lint and seed admixture, just as it is picked from the cotton boll.

(c) *Cottonseed.*—The seed of the cotton plant, either separated from the lint or as a component part of seed cotton.

(d) *Lint.*—All forms of raw or unmanufactured ginned cotton, either baled or unbaled, including all cotton fiber, except linters, which has not been woven or spun, or otherwise manufactured.

(e) *Linters*.—All forms of unmanufactured cotton fiber separated from cottonseed after the lint has been removed, including that form referred to as "hull fiber."

(f) *Waste*.—All forms of cotton waste derived from the manufacture of cotton lint, in any form or under any trade designation, including gin waste; and waste products derived from the milling of cottonseed.

(g) *Seedy waste*.—Picker waste, gin waste, and oil mill waste, and any other cotton by-products capable of carrying a high percentage of cottonseed.

(h) *Clean waste*.—Wastes derived from the processing of lint in machines after the card machine, including card strips but not card fly.

(i) *Bale covers*.—Secondhand burlap and other secondhand fabric by whatever trade designation, which have been used, or are of the kinds ordinarily used, for wrapping or otherwise containing cotton. Burlap and other fabric of the kinds ordinarily used for wrapping cotton, when new or unused, are excluded from this definition.

(j) *Certificate (certification, certified)*.—A type of authorization, evidencing freedom from infestation, issued by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine to allow the movement of lint, linters, waste, seed cotton, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cake, and meal, and bale covers in accordance with regulations in this subpart. "Certification" and "certified" shall be construed accordingly.

(k) *Permit*.—A type of general authorization issued by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine to allow the movement of lint, linters, waste other than seedy waste, cottonseed cake and meal, and bale covers in accordance with the regulations in this subpart.

(l) *Fumigated*.—Fumigated under the supervision of an inspector of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in a fumigation plant approved by the Chief of that Bureau and in accordance with methods approved by the Chief of said Bureau.

(m) *Moved (movement, move)*.—Shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved, directly or indirectly, from the Territory of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands of the United States, into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States. "Movement" and "move" shall be construed accordingly.

§ 301.47-2 *Articles the movement of which is prohibited or regulated*—(a) *Articles prohibited movement*.—The movement of seed cotton, cottonseed, and seedy waste, when unfumigated, is prohibited except as provided in § 301.47-3 (b) (2).

(b) *Articles the movement of which is regulated*.—Lint; linters; waste; seed cotton; cottonseed; cottonseed hulls, cake, and meal; and bale covers may be moved upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in § 301.47-3.

§ 301.47-3 *Conditions governing the issuance of certificates and permits*—(a) *Fumigated lint; linters; waste; seed cotton; cottonseed; cottonseed hulls, cake, and meal, and bale covers*.—Lint; linters; waste; seed cotton; cottonseed; cottonseed hulls, cake, and meal; and bale covers, fumigated in the Territory, District, or Insular Possession of origin and so certified, are allowed unrestricted movement to any port.

(b) *Unfumigated lint, linters, waste, and bale covers*.—(1) Unfumigated Hawaiian, Puerto Rican, or Virgin Islands of the United States, lint, linters, waste other than seedy waste, and bale covers will be allowed to move under permit, by all-water route, for entry only at the ports of Norfolk, Baltimore, New York, Boston, San Francisco, and Seattle, or other port of arrival designated in the permit, and at such designated port of arrival shall become subject to the regulations governing the handling of cotton imported from foreign countries (7 CFR 321.101 et seq. or amendments thereof).

(2) Fumigation may be waived and certificates issued for lint, linters, and waste which have been determined by an inspector of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine to have been so manufactured or processed by bleaching, dying, or other means, as to have removed all seeds, or to have destroyed all insect life therein.

(c) *Cottonseed cake and meal*.—(1) Cottonseed cake and meal which have been inspected in the Territory, District, or Insular Possession of origin and cer-

tified by an inspector of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine as being free from contamination with whole, uncrushed cottonseed, will be allowed unrestricted movement to any port.

(2) Hawaiian, Puerto Rican, and Virgin Islands of the United States cottonseed cake and meal, when neither fumigated nor inspected in accordance with the provisions of this section, will be allowed entry under permit through any port at which the services of an inspector are available, subject to examination by an inspector for freedom from contamination with uncrushed cottonseed. If found to be free from such contamination, the cottonseed cake or meal may be released from further entry restrictions. Cottonseed cake or meal found to be contaminated shall be refused entry or subjected as a condition of entry and release to such safeguards as may be prescribed by the inspector from such administratively approved methods as will, in his judgment, be necessary to eliminate infestations of the pink bollworm or cotton blister mite.

2. A new § 301.47-4 is added reading as follows:

§ 301.47-4 *Shipments by the Department of Agriculture.*—Cotton may be moved by the Department of Agriculture for experimental or scientific purposes under such conditions as may be prescribed by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, which conditions may include clearance through the Division of Plant Exploration and Introduction of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering.

The purposes of these amendments and new section are to restrict or prohibit the movement of cotton and cotton products to the United States mainland from the Virgin Islands of the United States in order to prevent spread to the mainland of the pink bollworm of cotton and the cotton blister mite; to add second-hand burlap and other fabric used or of the kinds ordinarily used for wrapping or containing cotton to the list of quarantined articles and regulate the movement thereof; to add a section authorizing the movement of cotton by the Department of Agriculture for experimental or scientific purposes; and to clarify the language of several of the regulations.

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 161.)

This amendment shall be effective June 13, 1952.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 9th day of May 1952.

[SEAL]

CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, May 13, 1952, 8:48 a. m.; 17 F. R. 4371.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington 25, D. C., May 9, 1952.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred upon him by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), has amended, effective June 13, 1952, Hawaiian and Puerto Rican Cotton, Cottonseed, and Cottonseed Products Quarantine No. 47 (7 CFR 301.47), and the regulations supplementary thereto (7 CFR Supp. 301.47-1 et seq.), by changing the designation of the quarantine to "Territorial Cotton, Cottonseed, and Cottonseed Products" Quarantine No. 47, by restricting or prohibiting the movement of cotton and cotton products to the United States mainland from the Virgin Islands of the United States, by adding second-hand burlap to the list of quarantined articles and regulating the movement thereof, and by clarifying the language of several of the regulations. Copies of the amendment may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[The above notice was published in the following newspapers: The Star Bulletin, Honolulu, Hawaii, May 20, 1952; El Mundo, San Juan, Puerto Rico, May 17, 1952.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO THURBERIA WEEVIL QUARANTINE (No. 61)

THURBERIA WEEVIL QUARANTINE REVOKED

(Press Notice)

APRIL 17, 1952.

The Federal Thurberia weevil quarantine is revoked, effective today (April 18), the United States Department of Agriculture announces. This quarantine regulates the interstate movement of cotton, certain cotton products and other specified articles, from all or parts of Cochise, Graham, Pima, Pinal, and Santa Cruz Counties, Arizona.

The Thurberia weevil, so named because it lives on the Thurberia plant, a close relative of cotton, is a native variety of the common boll weevil of cotton. It normally infests the Thurberia plant in the mountains of southern Arizona. About 1926 it became more or less established in cultivated cotton in the Santa Cruz River Valley, beginning north of Tucson and extending south to Nogales. A quarantine to prevent its further spread was issued on July 2, 1926.

Early investigations of this weevil indicated that it might become as injurious in western cotton areas as is the boll weevil in the main Cotton Belt from central Texas eastward. It also was thought by the early investigators that the Thurberia weevil might thrive under the hot, arid conditions of western Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona—conditions which prevent the invasion of these sections by the boll weevil.

However, although the weevil has been observed each year in limited numbers on domestic cotton in Pima and Santa Cruz Counties, it has never caused any commercial damage. In only one instance has it been observed in the cotton fields of neighboring Pinal County. It has never been reported from adjoining Maricopa County, although there are no natural barriers to prevent it from spreading there.

For these reasons it is believed that this insect is not a threat to the production of cultivated cotton in the arid areas of Arizona, California, New Mexico, and western Texas. It is accordingly considered feasible to revoke the Federal plant quarantine against this pest.

Thurberia weevil control has been carried on as a part of pink-bollworm quarantine enforcement activities, as these areas overlap and quarantine requirements are substantially the same.

Extended observations of this pest show that it still exists on its native host in Mexico and in certain mountainous sections of Arizona. It has migrated from the Thurberia plant to some adjacent cotton fields almost annually during that period. However, the insect does not normally carry over from one season to the next in domestic cotton. Rather, the extremely light annual infestations are the result of migration from nearby Thurberia plants.

B. E. P. Q.—Q. 61

Revocation Effective April 18, 1952

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

REVOCATION OF THURBERIA WEEVIL QUARANTINE

Notice of proposed rule making was published on February 16, 1952, in the Federal Register (17 F. R. 1506) pursuant to section 4 (a) of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003 (a)) regarding the revocation of the Thurberia Weevil Quarantine (notice of quarantine No. 61, 7 CFR 301.61) and regulations and administrative instructions supplemental thereto (7 CFR 301.61-1 to 301.61-15, inclusive). After consideration of all relevant matter presented, the

Secretary of Agriculture hereby revokes, effective April 18, 1952, the said quarantine designated as 7 CFR 301.61 and the said regulations and administrative instructions designated as 7 CFR 301.61-1 to 301.61-15, inclusive.

Inasmuch as these revocations relieve restrictions heretofore imposed, they are within the exception in section 4 (c) of the Administrative Procedure Act and may properly be made effective less than 30 days after their publication in the Federal Register.

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 161.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 15th day of April 1952.

[SEAL]

CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, April 17, 1952, 8:57 a. m.; 17 F. R. 3447.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., April 15, 1952.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred upon him by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), has revoked the Thurberia weevil quarantine (notice of quarantine No. 61, 7 CFR 301.61) and regulations and administrative instructions supplemental thereto (7 CFR 301.61-1 to 301.61-15, inclusive), effective April 18, 1952. Copies of the revocation order may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture. Washington 25, D. C.

CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[The above notice was published in the Tucson Daily Citizen, Tucson, Ariz., April 19, 1952.]

NOTICE TO POSTMASTERS

REMOVAL OF THURBERIA WEEVIL QUARANTINE NO. 61

Quarantine Order No. 61 (Thurberia Weevil Quarantine) of the United States Department of Agriculture quarantining certain counties in the State of Arizona with respect to Thurberia and cotton plants, cotton products and other specified articles, has been revoked, effective April 18, 1952.

Postmasters will, therefore, discontinue enforcement of this quarantine order and the regulations promulgated thereunder.

(Reprint of notice which appeared in the Postal Bulletin of July 3, 1952)

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE QUARANTINE (No. 72)

WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE AREA EXTENDED TO INCLUDE NEW INFESTATIONS

(Press Notice)

JULY 2, 1952.

Moderate extensions of the white-fringed beetle regulated area have been made (effective today, July 5) in Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee to include infestations discovered there during the last year, the United States Department of Agriculture announced today.

(In a regulated area, the United States Department of Agriculture and cooperating States supervise the movement of plants that might spread the white-fringed beetle. The beetle, which does not fly, does the most damage as a grub in the soil, attacking the roots of cotton, tobacco, peanuts, corn, sugar cane, sweetpotatoes, clover and other field crops.)

Localized infestations in newly invaded counties will be included within the regulated areas for the first time in portions of Lauderdale County, Miss., and Tipton County, Tenn.

Extensions of regulated areas in sections already infested will be made in the Alabama counties of Baldwin, Dallas, Escambia, Mobile, and Monroe; Escambia County, Fla.; Washington Parish, La.; and Covington, Jones, Perry, Rankin, and Simpson Counties, Miss.

Because no beetles were found in scouting of previously existing small infestations in Evans and Telfair Counties, Ga.; Bladen County, N. C.; and Richland County, S. C., these counties are being removed from the regulated area.

The entire States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee are included within the white-fringed beetle quarantined zone. However, only those portions of these States actually infested are subject to regulation.

B. E. P. Q.—Q. 72

Effective July 5, 1952

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

AMENDMENT OF WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE REGULATED AREAS

On May 14, 1952, there was published in the Federal Register (17 F. R. 4388) a notice of proposed amendment of § 301.72-2 of the regulations supplemental to the quarantine relating to white-fringed beetles (7 CFR Supp., 301.72-2, as amended). After due consideration of all relevant matters presented and pursuant to the authority conferred upon me by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), § 301.72-2 is hereby amended in the following respects:

1. All references to Evans and Telfair Counties, Ga.; Bladen County, N. C.; and Richland County, S. C. are deleted from the regulated areas designated therein.

2. To the regulated areas in Baldwin, Dallas, Escambia, Mobile, and Monroe Counties, Ala.; Escambia County, Fla.; Washington Parish, La.; and Covington, Jones, Perry, Rankin, and Simpson Counties, Miss., designated in § 301.72-2, there are added additional townships, sections, and towns, or parts thereof; and there are added to the regulated areas designated therein certain sections and towns located in Lauderdale County, Miss., and Tipton County, Tenn., so that the regulated areas in such counties and parish read as follows:

Alabama.—*Baldwin County:* All of T. 7 S., R. 6 E.; S $\frac{1}{2}$ T. 7 S., Rs. 4 and 5 E., including all of the town of Foley, secs. 6 and 7, T. 8 S., R. 4 E.; secs. 1, 2, 11, and 12, T. 8 S., R. 3 E.; secs. 35 and 36, T. 7 S., R. 3 E.; secs. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33, T. 5 S., R. 4 E.; secs. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, T. 6 S., R. 4 E.; N $\frac{1}{2}$ T. 6 S., R. 3 E., except secs. 6 and 7; S $\frac{1}{2}$ T. 5 S., R. 3 E., except secs. 30 and 31; secs. 1, 2, and 3, T. 5 S., R. 2 E.; secs. 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36, T. 4 S., R. 2 E.

Dallas County: That area included within a boundary beginning on the Southern Railroad where it crosses Boguechitto Creek; thence SW along the Southern Railroad to Cain Creek, thence SE along Cain Creek to its intersection with Boguechitto Creek; thence northward along Boguechitto Creek to where it intersects the south line of sec. 5, T. 15 N., R. 8 E.; thence east along the section line to the SE corner, sec. 5, T. 15 N., R. 9 E.; thence north to NE corner sec. 20, T. 16 N., R. 9 E.; thence west to NW corner sec. 24, T. 16 N., R. 8 E.; thence south to SW corner sec. 25, T. 16 N., R. 8 E.; thence west along the section line to its intersection with Boguechitto Creek; thence upstream along Boguechitto Creek to the point of beginning; Tps. 13 and 14 N., R. 11 E.; E $\frac{1}{2}$ T. 14 N., R. 10 E., and that area included within a boundary beginning at a point where the south line of sec. 14, T. 16 N., R. 10 E., intersects the Alabama River; thence east to a point where the south line of sec. 14, T. 16 N., R. 11 E., intersects the Alabama River; and thence downstream along the Alabama River to the point of beginning.

Escambia County: Secs. 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, T. 1 N., R. 8 E.; secs. 33, 34, 35, and 36, T. 1 N., R. 10 E., and area south thereof to the Alabama-Florida State line; secs. 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, and 35, T. 1 N., R. 7 E.; and N½ T. 3 N., Rs. 6 and 7 E.

Mobile County: All that area south of township line which separates T. 1 S. from T. 2 S.

Monroe County: S½ and secs. 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, and 14, T. 5 N., R. 6 E. E⅓ T. 6 N., R. 6 E.; T. 6 N.; and E½ Tps. 7, 8, 9, and SE¼ T. 10 N., R. 7 E.; Tps. 7, 8, 9, and S½ T. 10 N., R. 8 E.; 9 N., and S½ T. 10 N., R. 9 E.; and those parts of Tps. 3 and 4 N., R. 6 E., Tps. 4 and 5 N., R. 7 E., Tps. 5 and 6 N., R. 8 E., Tps. 6, 7, and 8 N., R. 9 E., in Monroe County.

Florida.—*Escambia County*: S½ T. 3 N., R. 31 W., and those parts of T. 2 N., Rs. 30 and 31 W., in Escambia County and area in the County south thereof, including all of the city of Pensacola; those portions of Tps. 5 and 6 N., Rs. 30 and 31 W., in Escambia County; and E⅔ Tps. 5 and 6 N., R. 32 W.

Louisiana.—*Washington Parish*: E⅔ T. 3 S., R. 13 E.; that part of T. 3 S., R. 14 E., west of Pearl River in Washington Parish, including all of the town of Bogalusa; secs. 23, 24, 25, 34, 36, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 51, 52, 53, and 54, T. 2 S., R. 10 E.; secs. 3, 10, 14, 15, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 46, 48, 49, 50, and 51, T. 3 S., R. 10 E.; secs. 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, 32, 38, and 39, T. 2 S., R. 11 E.; secs. 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 49, and 50, T. 3 S., R. 11 E.

Mississippi.—*Covington County*: W½ Tps. 6, 7, and 8 N., R. 14 W.; E⅓ T. 6 N., and Tps. 7 and 8 N., R. 15 W.; T. 8 N., R. 16 W.; S⅔ T. 8 N., R. 17 W.; those parts of T. 7 N., Rs. 16 and 17 W., in Covington County; W⅔ T. 9 N., R. 16 W., and that part of the NE¼ T. 9 N., R. 17 W., in Covington County.

Jones County: That part of T. 10 N., R. 11 W., in Jones County, except secs. 24, 25, and 36; those parts of T. 10 N., Rs. 12 and 13 W., in Jones County; T. 9 N., Rs. 12 and 13 W.; T. 9 N., R. 11 W., except secs. 1 and 12; E⅔ and secs. 29, 30, 31, and 32, T. 8 N., R. 12 W.; N⅔ T. 8 N., R. 11 W.; N½ T. 7 N., R. 12 W.; that portion of T. 6 N., R. 13 W., east of Leaf River, and secs. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33, T. 6 N., R. 13 W.; and secs. 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36, T. 6 N., R. 14 W.

Lauderdale County: Secs. 1, 12, 13, 14, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 34, and 35, T. 6 N., R. 15 E.; secs. 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, and 20, T. 6 N., R. 16 E.; sec. 31, T. 7 N., R. 16 E., and sec. 36, T. 7 N., R. 15 E., including all of the town of Meridian.

Perry County: S⅔ T. 3 N., R. 11 W.; secs. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33, T. 3 N., R. 10 W.; secs. 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35, and 36, T. 2 N., R. 9 W.; secs. 5 and 6, T. 4 N., R. 9 W.; secs. 29, 30, 31, and 32, T. 5 N., R. 9 W.; secs. 25, 26, 35, and 36, T. 5 N., R. 10 W., and secs. 1 and 2, T. 4 N., R. 10 W.

Rankin County: E⅓ and secs. 4, 5, and 6, T. 3 N., R. 2 E.; T. 3 N., R. 3 E.; secs. 19, 20, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34, T. 4 N., R. 2 E.; sec. 31, T. 6 N., R. 2 E.; sec. 36, T. 6 N., R. 1 E.; secs. 6, 7, 18, and 19, T. 5 N., R. 2 E., and that portion of E⅓ of N⅔ of T. 5 N., R. 1 E., east of Pearl River.

Simpson County: E⅔ T. 2 N., R. 3 E.; T. 2 N., R. 4 E.; T. 1 N., Rs. 4 and 5 E.; E⅓ T. 10 N., R. 19 W.; secs. 1, 2, 3, and those parts of secs. 10, 11, and 12, T. 9 N., R. 19 W., in Simpson County; secs. 29, 30, 31, and 32, T. 1 N., R. 6 E.; secs. 1 and 12, T. 10 N., R. 18 W.; T. 10 N., R. 17 W., except secs. 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 18, 19, 30, and 31; and that portion of T. 9 N., R. 17 W., except sec. 6, in Simpson County.

Tennessee.—*Tipton County*: That area within the corporate limits of the town of Mason.

This amendment makes minor additions to the regulated areas in the respective counties and parish listed in Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi, and includes within the regulated area for the first time portions of Lauderdale County, Miss., and Tipton County, Tenn.

In addition, there are removed from the regulated areas those sections of Evans and Telfair Counties, Ga.; Bladen County, N. C.; and Richland County, S. C., previously under regulation. There is now no pest risk involved in the movement of regulated articles from these counties, except possibly in the case of extensive movement of soil. Such soil generally moves only locally and in any event is subject to State quarantine regulation if it is to move to or through any nonregulated area.

Prompt action is necessary with respect to the newly regulated areas in order to control the movement therefrom of articles which might spread the white-fringed beetle. Therefore, good cause is found, in accordance with section 4 (a) of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003 (c)) for making the fore-

going amendment effective less than 30 days after its publication in the Federal Register.

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 161.)

This amendment shall be effective July 5, 1952.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 1st day of July 1952.

[SEAL]

C. J. McCORMICK,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, July 3, 1952, 8:47 a. m.; 17 F. R. 6021.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., July 1, 1952.

Notice is hereby given that, effective July 5, 1952, the Secretary of Agriculture, pursuant to section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), has amended the white-fringed beetle regulated areas designated in 7 CFR, Supp. 301.72-2, as amended, to include additional areas in Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee and has removed from the regulated areas Evans and Telfair Counties, Ga.; Bladen County, N. C.; and Richland County, S. C. Copies of the amendment may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., or Gulfport, Miss.

C. J. McCORMICK,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[The above notice was published in the following newspapers: The News, Birmingham, Ala., July 12, 1952; the Florida Times Union, Jacksonville, Fla., July 12, 1952; the Journal, Atlanta, Ga., July 11, 1952; the State Times, Baton Rouge, La., July 12, 1952; the News and Observer, Raleigh, N. C., July 11, 1952; the State, Columbia, S. C., July 14, 1952; and the Tennessean, Nashville, Tenn., July 12, 1952.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO WHITE-PINE BLISTER RUST QUARANTINE (No. 63)

FOUR STATES LOSE NONINFECTED STATUS UNDER WHITE-PINE BLISTER RUST QUARANTINE

(Press Notice)

APRIL 23, 1952.

Four States—Georgia, Kentucky, South Carolina, and Tennessee—have been removed from the list of States which are designated as noninfected with white pine blister rust in Federal quarantine regulations aimed at preventing the spread of this white pine-destroyer, the United States Department of Agriculture announced today. This removal results from findings of infections on either white pine trees or currant or gooseberry bushes in most of the southern Appalachian region. The amended quarantine regulations will be effective April 25, 1952.

This change will prevent unrestricted movement of white pines from these four States into Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and the southern two-thirds of California. The latter areas comprise the remaining noninfected, white-pine producing regions of the United States.

Another amendment to the regulations eliminates an exception that allowed movement of white pines into noninfected States when the trees were certified as coming from a disease-protected nursery and were intended for reforestation purposes. Noninfected States have indicated that they are able to grow the quantities of white pine seedlings they require for reforestation.

In the Southern Appalachian region, eradication of currant and gooseberry bushes, alternate hosts that are necessary to perpetuate the disease, is considered the most feasible method of wiping out this menace.

The regulations continue the embargo on all interstate movement of European black currants—the most important alternate host of the disease—into pine-producing States.

B. E. P. Q.—Q. 63

Revision of Regulations
Effective April 25, 1952

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

WHITE-PINE BLISTER RUST QUARANTINE

AMENDMENTS OF REGULATIONS GOVERNING INTERSTATE MOVEMENT OF FIVE-LEAVED PINES

On January 25, 1952, there was published in the Federal Register (17 F. R. 772), a notice of proposed rule making concerning amendments of §§ 301.63-1, 301.63-5, 301.63-6, and 301.63-7 of the regulations governing interstate movement of five-leaved pines (7 CFR 301.63-1, 301.63-5, 301.63-6, and 301.63-7), which regulations are supplementary to the notice of the White-Pine Blister Rust Quarantine No. 63 (7 CFR 301.63). After due consideration of relevant matters presented, and pursuant to section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (U. S. C. 161), the Secretary of Agriculture hereby amends §§ 301.63-1, 301.63-5, 301.63-6 and 301.63-7, to read, respectively, as follows:

§ 301.63-1. *Definitions.*—For the purpose of this subpart the following words, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) *White-pine blister rust, or blister rust.*—The fungus disease caused by *Cronartium ribicola* Fischer.

(b) *Five-leaved pines.*—Plants of the following species belonging to the genus *Pinus*:

AMERICAN SPECIES:

- Ayacahuite pine (*P. Ayacahuite* Ehrenb.).
- Bristlecone pine (*P. aristata* Engelm.).
- Foxtail pine (*P. Balfouriana* Murr.).
- Limber pine (*P. flexilis* James.).
- Mexican white pine (*P. strobiformis* Engelm.).
- Sugar pine (*P. lambertiana* Dougl.).
- Western white or silver pine (*P. monticola* Dougl.).
- Whitebark pine (*P. albicaulis* Engelm.).
- Eastern white pine (*P. strobus* L.).

FOREIGN SPECIES:

- Balkan pine (*P. peuce* Griseb.).
- Chinese white pine (*P. armandi* Franch.).
- Himalayan or Bhutan pine (*P. excelsa* Wall.).
- Japanese white pine (*P. parviflora* Sieb. and Zucc.).
- Korean pine (*P. koraiensis* Sieb. and Zucc.).
- Swiss stone pine (*P. cembra* L.).

(c) *Gooseberry and currant plants.*—Plants, cuttings; and seeds belonging to the genera *Ribes* and *Grossularia*, either wild or cultivated.

(d) *Control-area permit.*—An official form permitting the interstate movement of gooseberry and currant plants for planting in approved locations in control areas, issued by a State officer authorized and designated by the United States Department of Agriculture.

(e) *Inspector.*—An authorized inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(f) *Administrative instructions.*—Documents issued, under the provisions of this quarantine and regulations supplemental thereto, by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

(g) *Continental United States.*—The States of the United States and the District of Columbia.

(h) *Moved interstate, interstate movement.*—Shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or otherwise transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from any State or the District of Columbia into any other State or from any State into the District of Columbia.

§ 301.63-5. (a) *Five-leaved pines.*—(1) Five-leaved pines may be moved interstate without restriction between the following noninfected States or parts

thereof when they have originated therein, namely: Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and the noninfected part of California comprising the counties of Calaveras, Contra Costa, Mono, San Francisco, San Joaquin, Tuolumne, and all those south thereof. Five-leaved pines may not be moved interstate into the above-described areas from any other part of the United States.

(2) There are no restrictions on the interstate movement of five-leaved pines and parts thereof into or within that part of the continental United States outside of the areas described in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph: *Provided*, That the interstate movement anywhere within the continental United States of five-leaved pines and parts thereof when visibly infected with blister rust is prohibited except when intended for scientific or educational purposes and when authorized, safeguarded, and labeled in accordance with § 301.63-9.

(b) *European black currants*.—European black currant plants (*Ribes nigrum* L.) may be moved interstate without restriction into and between the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Texas. The interstate movement of such plants into any other State or the District of Columbia is prohibited except when intended for scientific or educational purposes and when authorized, safeguarded, and labeled in accordance with § 301.63-9.

(c) *Gooseberries and currants, other than European black currants*.—(1) Gooseberry and currant plants other than European black currants, may be moved interstate without restriction, except into control-area States or parts thereof designated in administrative instructions by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine as hereinbefore provided. The conditions governing the movement into control areas will be prescribed in such administrative instructions.

§ 301.63-6 *Conditions governing the issuance and use of control-area permits*.
(a) *Control-area permits*.—Control-area permits may be issued for the interstate movement of gooseberry and current plants, except for European black currants, into control areas as designated in administrative instructions of the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine when the planting locations are not within infective distance of protected pine and movement thereto of such plants is not prohibited. Applications for control-area permits shall be made to the Federal representative in the State of destination as designated in the administrative instructions, giving names and addresses of consignee and consignor and kind and number of plants to be shipped.

(b) *Use of permits*.—Control-area permits, when required as a condition of interstate movement of regulated articles must be securely attached to the outside of each container of regulated articles, except that for carload and other bulk shipments by rail, the permit shall accompany the waybill and for shipment by truck or other road vehicle the permit shall accompany the vehicle and be surrendered to the consignee on delivery of the shipment.

§ 301.63-7 *Cancellation of control-area permits*.—Control-area permits issued under the provisions of these regulations may be withdrawn or cancelled by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine for failure of compliance with the conditions of these regulations, or whenever the further use of such permits might result in the spread of the white-pine blister rust.

The principal purpose of the amendments is to delete the States of Georgia, Kentucky, South Carolina, and Tennessee from those States designated as non-infected by the white-pine blister rust. Blister rust infection has been found on either pine or ribes, or both, in most of the Southern Appalachian region, including Georgia and Tennessee. Although rust has not been found in either Kentucky or South Carolina, both States are exposed to natural spread from adjacent States. Consequently it is no longer considered necessary to restrict the movement of white pines into these four States. It is, however, advisable to discontinue the unrestricted movement of pines from these four States to the remaining noninfected States.

In order to afford additional protection to the noninfected States, another amendment deletes the exception in former subparagraph (1), paragraph (a), § 301.63-5 which allowed the movement of five-leaved pines into noninfected States when such pines were intended for reforestation purposes, when they had been grown in a nursery protected from blister rust infection, and when they were accompanied by a certificate issued for such movement by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. Corresponding amendments are also made in §§ 301.63-1, 301.63-6, and 301.63-7.

Prompt action on the foregoing amendments is necessary in order to control the movement of five-leaved pines from the four States that have been removed from a noninfected status and is desirable to eliminate any possible risk of spread of blister rust into noninfected States from the shipments for reforestation purposes. Accordingly, pursuant to the provisions of section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003), good cause is found for making the amendments effective less than 30 days after publication.

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7. U. S. C. 161.)

These amendments shall become effective April 25, 1952.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 22nd day of April 1952.

[SEAL]

CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, April 24, 1952, 8:45 a. m.; 17 F. R. 3669.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., April 22, 1952.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture under authority conferred on him by the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), has amended, effective April 25, 1952, sections 301.63-1, 301.63-5, 301.63-6, and 301.63-7 of the regulations supplemental to the White-Pine Blister Rust Quarantine (7 CFR 301.63 to 301.63-9, inclusive). The purposes of the amendments are to delete the States of Georgia, Kentucky, South Carolina, and Tennessee from those States designated in § 301.63-5 as noninfected with the white-pine blister rust, and to delete an exception in § 301.63-5 which allowed the movement of 5-leaved pines into noninfected States when they had been certified as originating in disease-protected nurseries and were intended for reforestation purposes. Corresponding amendments are also made in §§ 301.63-1, 301.63-6, and 301.63-7. Copies of the amendments may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

[SEAL]

CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[The above notice was published in the following newspapers: The Journal, Atlanta, Ga., April 26, 1952; the Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky., April 26, 1952; and the State, Columbia, S. C., April 28, 1952.]

B. E. P. Q. 546, Amendment 1

Effective January 8, 1952

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

WHITE-PINE BLISTER RUST

AMENDMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS DESIGNATING CONTROL AREAS

On October 17, 1951, there was published in the Federal Register (16 F. R. 10607), a notice of proposed rule making concerning an amendment of administrative instructions designating control areas (7 CFR, 1950 Supp., 301.63-3a), under the provisions of the White-Pine Blister Rust Quarantine and the regulations supplemental thereto (7 CFR, 301.63 *et seq.*). After due consideration of all relevant matters presented and pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by § 301.63-3 of the regulations supplemental to the White-Pine Blister Rust Quarantine (7 CFR 301.63-3), under section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended

(7 U. S. C. 161), the said administrative instructions are hereby amended by deleting the portion therein relating to the State of Maryland and substituting therefor the following:

§ 301.63-3a *Administrative instructions designating control areas.—* * **

Maryland.—European black currant plants may not be moved interstate to any destination in Maryland.

Gooseberry and currant plants, other than European black currants, may not be moved interstate to any destination in Maryland unless accompanied by control-area permits secured from the State Plant Pathologist, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland. Control-area permits will not be issued for planting within infective distances of protected pine.

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 161; 7 CFR 301.63-3.)

The new provisions give greater protection to white-pine plantings throughout the State of Maryland, as recommended and requested by officials of the State Horticultural Department, Maryland Board of Agriculture.

This amendment shall become effective on the 8th day of January 1952.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 20th day of November 1951.

[SEAL]

AVERY S. HOYT,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, October 16, 1951, 8:51 a. m.; 17 F. R. 10607.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

REVISION OF PLANT QUARANTINE REGULATIONS AFFECTING MOVEMENT OF CURRANT AND GOOSEBERRY PLANTS AND FIVE-LEAVED PINES

Plant quarantine No. 63 of the United States Department of Agriculture was modified effective January 8, 1952, so as to give greater protection to white-pine plantings throughout the State of Maryland.

European black currant plants may not be moved interstate to any destination in Maryland.

Gooseberry and currant plants, other than European black currants, may not be moved interstate to any destination in Maryland unless accompanied by control-area permits secured from the State plant pathologist, University of Maryland, College Park, Md. Control-area permits will not be issued for planting within infective distances of protected pine.

Postmasters are requested to exercise care in the acceptance for mailing of any plants or plant material which may be subject to the above-described quarantine regulations. See article 66, chapter III of the current Postal Guide.

(Reprint of notice appeared in the Postal Bulletin of February 28, 1952)

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

BENEFICIAL INSECT RESEARCH CONSOLIDATED INTO NEW BEPQ DIVISION

(Press Notice)

APRIL 10, 1952.

Establishment of a Division of Bee Culture and Biological Control in the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine was announced today by the United States Department of Agriculture. Avery S. Hoyt, chief of the Bureau, said that all of the Bureau's activities with respect to bees and other beneficial insects would be consolidated into this single Division. This unit is also responsible for research relating to biological control of insect pests and weeds, including diseases of insects.

"By consolidating and coordinating all research on beneficial insects and biological control, we anticipate getting not only greater efficiency of organization, but more far-reaching research accomplishments," Mr. Hoyt said. "Establishing this Division represents one more step in our Bureau-wide reorgani-

zation aimed at making the money available for research return the greatest possible benefits to the American public."

James I. Hambleton, for 30 years head of the Division of Bee Culture, was named by Hoyt to head the Division of Bee Culture and Biological Control. Willis J. Nolan, formerly Hambleton's first assistant, will head the Section of Bee Culture Research, and Theodore R. Gardner will head the Section of Biological Control.

Mr. Hoyt says that American agriculture has greatly benefited from research on beneficial insects, and will receive even greater future returns. Research has shown how to make effective use of honey bees as pollinators of seed and fruit crops, adding millions of dollars to the value of these crops. The studies of bee diseases and their prevention, and research into the best methods of bee management, have placed bee-keeping on a commercial basis.

The importance of biological control research was demonstrated as far back as 1892 when United States Department of Agriculture entomologists introduced the Vedalia beetle into California from Australia to control the cottony cushion scale. More recently, introduction of the Lydella fly and other parasites of the European corn borer from central Europe is meeting with encouraging success. As the parasites continue to become better established throughout the Corn Belt, they are expected to save more and more of this valuable crop.

Since 1950, United States Department of Agriculture entomologists cooperating with the Mexican government have introduced four effective parasites of the citrus blackfly into that country, which are promising to control the pest and halt its northward movement. In Hawaii, entomologists have introduced a number of parasites of the Oriental fruit fly, three of which already have greatly helped in the control of that serious pest.

Another recent example of biological control mentioned by Mr. Hoyt, concerns the parasite of the Klamath weed, a destroyer of range lands in the West. More than 100 square miles of range in California and Oregon have been cleared of the weed by United States Department of Agriculture Australian-imported beetles. Colonies introduced into other States in the Pacific Northwest, where the weed is a serious pest, are expected to do equally as well.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ANNOUNCES INSECT PEST SURVEY AND REPORTING SERVICE

(Press Notice)

APRIL 10, 1952.

A cooperative insect pest survey and reporting service, in which entomologists associated with State agencies, industry, and the Federal government will participate, was announced today by the United States Department of Agriculture. The purpose of the service is to keep the Nation's farmers informed of impending insect conditions. The service will attempt to forewarn farmers—no matter what crops or livestock they produce—of current insect pest conditions, and will allow them to meet these threats better, according to Avery S. Hoyt, chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

"We believe that timely reports of insect development could save millions of dollars in crops and livestock damage every year," Hoyt said. New species of insects will be detected before they become economically important, and farmers will have the information needed for prompt control of insect pests that cause serious damage every year.

Defense-wise, the survey organization will provide the skeleton organization needed for protection against biological warfare if the occasion arises.

Entomologists and other workers engaged in agricultural pursuits will cooperate to make this new service work. It is planned that any insect information within a State, whether detected by Federal, State, local or commercially engaged entomologists, will be channeled through State offices so that the information can be quickly released to meet local requirements. The report will then be forwarded to Washington, D. C., where a Section of Economic Insect Detection and Reporting in the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine will combine the information with reports from other States and distribute it nationally.

Kelvin Dorward has been named by Hoyt to head this Section. It will be a unit of the Division of Insect Detection and Identification, which is headed by Carl F. W. Muesebeck. Louis G. Davis will serve Dorward as first assistant.

Hoyt also announces the selection of five regional detection personnel who will work cooperatively with the States to facilitate the collection and reporting of insect survey information. Those named are: C. Wilfred Shockley, Region I, Greenfield, Mass.; Frank S. Chamberlain, Region II, Quincy, Fla.; James I. Cowger, Region III, San Antonio, Tex.; Lamar J. Padget, Region IV, Berkeley, Calif. and E. C. Harrison Jr., Region V, Minneapolis, Minn.

PAUL A. HOIDALE TO RETIRE FROM FEDERAL INSECT CONTROL WORK

(Press Notice)

APRIL 25, 1952.

Paul A. Hoidale, who has been in charge of the grasshopper control activities of the United States Department of Agriculture since 1950, will retire May 1 after 36 years in Federal insect and plant disease control work.

The grasshopper control project is under the general direction of the Director of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine's Region 5, with headquarters at Minneapolis, Minn.

During his career in the Federal service, Mr. Hoidale attracted nationwide attention for his part in the successful Mediterranean fruitfly eradication work conducted in cooperation with Florida in 1929 and 1930. From 1927 to 1950 he was in charge of the Bureau's fight against the Mexican fruitfly in the lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas. Because of the damage this insect can do, its control is of great economic importance to the citrus industry of the Nation.

Avery S. Hoyt, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, commenting on Mr. Hoidale's service, said that "his technical ability and other qualifications made it possible for him to achieve outstanding results in obtaining the cooperation of farmers, growers, shippers, in spite of the fact that the regulatory work in which he was engaged so long could easily have aroused antagonisms under less skillful supervision."

Mr. Hoidale first joined the Department service with the Bureau of Plant Industry in 1915 and worked on citrus canker investigations. From 1917 to 1927 he was engaged in pink bollworm control work in Texas for the Federal Horticultural Board. In addition to Mexican fruitfly control work, he also supervised citrus blackfly surveys along the border and in the interior of Mexico. In 1950 he was sent to Denver, Colo., to lead United States Department of Agriculture cooperative control programs against grasshoppers, Mormon crickets, and chinch bugs.

He was born in Larvik, Norway, the son of a professor. When he completed high school at 17 at Askin, Norway, the state awarded him a special prize of a year's agricultural course. He came to this country at 19, and attended Madison (Minn.) Normal School. He served with the United States Army during World War I. He is a naturalized citizen of the United States. Among other organizations, Mr. Hoidale is a member of the Texas Entomological Society.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoidale are returning to Texas to make their home at 821 Dowie Street, Harlingen.

K. P. EWING TO COORDINATE EXPANDED EFFORTS TO CONTROL PINK BOLLWORM

(Press Notice)

SEPTEMBER 3, 1952.

K. P. Ewing, who for 32 years has served as research entomologist with the Cotton Insect Division of the United States Department of Agriculture, has been chosen to coordinate the expanded cooperative research programs of United States Department of Agriculture and various States and other agencies set up to bring the pink bollworm under control. Named as special assistant to the leader of the Cotton Insects Investigations Division of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Mr. Ewing will be responsible for all United States Department of Agriculture cotton insect surveys and research in Texas and Oklahoma, but his biggest task will be in organizing those fighting the pink bollworm.

According to Avery S. Hoyt, chief of the Bureau under which this work is conducted, the pink bollworm is resisting all efforts to suppress it, and although the major infestation is currently confined to southern Texas, the pest is threatening the entire Cotton Belt.

The Oscar Johnston Cotton Foundation, Memphis, Tenn., also is cooperating with the United States Department of Agriculture in its efforts to develop more effective pink bollworm control measures, Mr. Hoyt said. Mr. Ewing will administer this cooperation as it relates to the Bureau.

Since 1920, when Mr. Ewing began his service with United States Department of Agriculture, he has made notable contributions to the field of cotton insect control. He had a large part in the development of the use of sulfur for the control of the cotton fleahopper, and he was the first to prove that arsenicals killed such sucking insects as the cotton fleahopper, the tarnished plant bug, and other insects which feed on plant juices.

In 1933, Mr. Ewing was placed in charge of the new cotton insect research laboratory at Waco, Tex., and there he and his staff pioneered in the discovery of the value and proper use of the new synthetic insecticides. For this work the laboratory was awarded in 1949 the Department's Superior Service Award.

Mr. Ewing also demonstrated in recent years the value of community-wide control of cotton insects in central Texas. The Progressive Farmer named him Texas' "Man of the Year" for 1950 for outstanding service to Texas agriculture, because of the leading part he played in the development of a more effective cotton insect control program for the area. The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press dedicated its fourth annual cotton issue to him in 1951 for his special emphasis on the early season phase of the program and for demonstrating the value of community-wide cotton pest control.

He has been in charge of the Bureau's cooperative cotton insect survey in Texas and Oklahoma since it was originated in 1944, developing it in importance until today the survey information is considered vital in planning cotton insect control programs in these States.

Mr. Ewing was born at Vaughan, Miss., November 7, 1897. He is a graduate of Mississippi State College.

B. E. P. Q. 402, 2d Revision

FEBRUARY 20, 1952.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA

This revised summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of Austria has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

The circular was prepared by Richard Faxon, Division of Plant Quarantines, from a translation of the Austrian Plant Protection Law of June 2, 1948, and an order of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, of October 5, 1949, furnished by Dr. Ferdinand Beran, Director of the Office of Plant Protection in Vienna.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, OF AUSTRIA

BASIC LEGISLATION

International Phylloxera Convention of November 3, 1881 (RGB1. No. 105/1882) and later phylloxera decrees up to September 10, 1919.

Plant Protection Laws with regulations of July 12, 1929 (BGB1. No. 252), of March 5, 1937 (RGB1. I), and the Law of June 2, 1948 which charges the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry with working out and application of the law. It empowers that Ministry to issue orders in connection with the Ministries of

Finance, Trade and Reconstruction, in the interest of Austrian plant protection, totally prohibiting the importation or transit of plants or plant products which may be carriers of plant diseases or pests from abroad, or allowing their importation through the department under stipulated conditions.

IMPORT AND TRANSIT RESTRICTIONS TO PREVENT THE INTRODUCTION OF DANGEROUS PLANT DISEASES AND PLANT PESTS

(Order No. 246 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, October 5, 1949.)

A. IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

1. Articles of any kind which carry a dangerous plant pest or disease and by means of which such pests and diseases could be introduced, will not be allowed importation or transit.
2. The importation of the following articles is prohibited :
 - a. Earth, manure, and compost.
 - b. Rooted carnations and carnation cuttings.
 - c. Cut flowers of carnation from March 15 to November 30.
 - d. Plants of the genera *Abies*, *Picea*, *Pinus*, *Pseudotsuga*, *Tsuga*, *Ulmus*, and *Populus*, as well as cuttings, layers, scions, and other parts with bark of these plants.
 - e. Stems, leaves, and roots of tomatoes, potatoes, and eggplants.
 - f. Beets and mangolds (*Beta vulgaris*), except the seeds and topped beet roots.

B. IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

FRUITS

3. (1) The importation of pome fruits (apple, pear, quince, and medlar) is permitted if the health certificate shows that the commodity is free from San Jose scale (*Quadraspidiotus perniciosus*), Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*), and apple maggot (*Rhagoletis pomonella*).

(2) The importation of stone fruits (apricot, peach, damson plum, prune, plum, cherry) is permitted if the health certificate shows that the commodity is free from San Jose scale and Mediterranean fruit fly.

(3) During the period from October 15 to April 15 fruit may be imported without the statement concerning San Jose scale.

POTATOES

4. (1) The importation of potatoes is permitted if the certificate of origin and health shows the following :

- a. The commodity is free from earth,
- b. The commodity is free from potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum*), Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*), and potato tuber worm (*Gnorimoschema operculella*),
- c. Potato wart has not occurred within 5 kilometers of the place of origin for the last 5 years, and
- d. The tubers measure at least 3.5 cm. at the smallest diameter.

(2) The importation of seed potatoes, without prejudice to the stipulations of paragraph (1), is permitted only in unused bags, if the variety and grade are declared, and it is certified that the potatoes originated on a farm which is free from virus diseases, with the exception of mild mosaic.

FRUIT TREES, ETC.

5. The importation of fruit trees, fruit bushes, and other deciduous trees and shrubs, with the exception of elm (*Ulmus*) and poplar (*Populus*), including their cuttings, slips, scions, and layers, is permitted under the following conditions :

a. A certificate of origin and health must show that the plants are free from earth and San Jose scale. In the case of importations of peach trees or scions, the certificate must also confirm that the commodity is free from virus diseases of peach, and that the establishment from which they came is free from such diseases.

b. An import permit from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in Vienna must be presented, and the conditions of this import permit fulfilled.

PLANTS WITH SOIL

6. The importation of living plants and plant parts with balls of earth is permitted if an import permit from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in Vienna is presented and the conditions of this permit are fulfilled.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

7. (1) The importation of strawberry plants and runners without balls of earth is permitted if the certificate of origin and health shows that the commodity is free from virus diseases and comes from stock which is free from strawberry virus diseases.

(2) In case of importation of strawberry plants with balls of earth, the conditions of paragraph (1) and regulation 6 also apply.

CUT FLOWERS, VEGETABLES, ETC.

8. The importation of cut flowers and greenery, as well as fresh leafy and root vegetables, such as turnips, beets, cabbage, kale, spinach, lettuce, parsley, onion, leek, garlic, carrot, asparagus, radish, as well as fresh tomatoes and eggplants, is permitted only during the period from April 1 to October 31, and the certificate of origin and health must show that the shipment is free from Colorado potato beetle.

FLOWER BULBS AND TUBERS

9. The importation of bulbs and tubers of flowers is permitted when a certificate of origin and health certifies that such materials are

- a. Free from soil;
- b. Free from Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*); and
- c. Free from yellow hyacinth disease (*Pseudomonas hyacinthi*), black rot (*Sclerotinia bulborum*), gray bulb rot (*Sclerotium tuliparum*), fire disease (*Botrytis tulipae*), bulb nematode (*Tylenchus dipsaci*), narcissus bulb flies (*Merodon* sp., *Eumerus* sp.), and bulb mite (*Rhizoglyphus echinopus*).

ROOTS, RHIZOMES, ETC.

10. (1) The importation of other plants or plant parts, wholly or in part growing underground (perennial herbs, roots, tubers, rhizomes, and the like), is permitted if they are free from earth.

(2) "Free from earth," in the sense of this order, is a commodity to which the earth is not adhering in such great quantity that it could contain noxious pests, such as any stages of insects. Unimportant earth residue, such as ordinarily adheres to potatoes, plant roots, and the like, does not fall under the restrictive regulations.

PLANTS FROM JAPANESE BEETLE AREAS

11. From outer European countries, except those bordering the Mediterranean Sea, the importation of plants and plant parts (except cereals, legumes, and other seeds, dried and cured plants and plant parts, ground products, conserves, and other processed products), without prejudice to regulations 3-10, is permitted only if a certificate of origin accompanies the shipment showing that no Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica* Newm.) has occurred within a radius of 50 kilometers.

C. EXCEPTIONS AND SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS

12. Importations via border traffic of 15 kilograms of fruits and vegetables in travelers' baggage for household use, and cut flowers, conifers, wreaths, and Christmas trees of conifers without roots and earth, are permitted.

13. Shipments in transit are permitted under customs seal in new cases or sealed cars.

PERMITTED SHIPMENTS

14. The Ministry may permit the importation and transit of articles covered by regulations 2-11, if such movement carries no danger of introducing pests or diseases.

CERTIFICATE REQUIREMENTS

(15) (1) The certificate of origin and health must contain, in addition to the required certifications mentioned from time to time in regulations 3-11, the following declaration:

- a. Name and address of the shipper.
- b. Name and address of the receiver.

c. Description of the commodity;

Kind of plants (plant parts), with seed potatoes, vines, fruit trees, and fruit stocks, also the variety and respective type;

Place of origin (province of country, etc.);

Weight of the goods;

Number and kind of packages, and if required the number of plants;

If required, the marking of the package;

Marking of bill of lading (for example, the car number);

Date of inspection and certification.

(2) The certificate of origin and health must be translated into German if it is not drawn up in that language.

(3) The date on the certificate may not be prior to three weeks before date of shipment.

(4) The certificate must be provided with a signature and a clearly legible seal executed by the authorized plant protection service of the exporting country.

ALTERNATIVE CERTIFICATION

16. In place of the certification of freedom of the commodity from designated diseases and pests, it will suffice for the authorized plant protection service of the exporting country to attest that these diseases and pests do not occur in the country of origin.

APPLICATION FOR PERMIT

17. The application for granting an import and transit permit should be made (by the importer) to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in Vienna, indicating (in the case of import permits) the address of the importer; the name and address of the supplier; the quantity and kind of plants to be imported; a statement whether the plants will arrive with or without balls of earth; and a statement whether the goods are intended for personal use or as a gift. An application for a transit permit must contain the address of the importer; the source, quantity, and kind of the plants (plant parts) in transit; the kind of packing; and designation of the Austrian transit station.

NON-COMPLIANCE

18. Shipments which do not meet the requirements of regulations 3-11, 13, 15, and 16, may be forwarded to an inspection station of the plant protection service, under customs custody, for examination.

B. E. P. Q. 437, 2d Revision

SEPTEMBER 24, 1952.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, KINGDOM OF BELGIUM

This revision of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Kingdom of Belgium, becoming necessary as a result of the issuance in Belgium of new San Jose scale regulations and denunciation of the Phylloxera Convention at Berne, has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country. It indicates also restrictions on the importation of seeds.

The revision was prepared by R. G. Oakley of the Division of Plant Quarantines from Royal and Ministerial orders cited in the text and was reviewed by a representative of the Ministry of Agriculture of Belgium.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts of the quarantines and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative; the decrees, orders, etc., should be consulted for the exact texts.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, KINGDOM OF BELGIUM

BASIC LEGISLATION

Royal Decree of March 26, 1936: Section III, articles 7 to 10 inclusive, prohibits the importation of horticultural plants, nursery stock, and other products designated by the Minister of Agriculture when they are attacked by insects or plant diseases harmful to the cultures of Belgium, and empowers the Minister of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Minister of Finance, to restrict their importation to certain customs ports of entry; to prohibit the entry of certain species or varieties of plants from designated countries, or prescribe the production of certificates affirming that the products offered for importation proceed from cultures free from injurious insect pests and plant diseases and that the shipments do not contain such insect pests and diseases; to effect treatment of importations; and to order destruction, without right of indemnity, of products shipped to the interior and found to be attacked by injurious pests and plant diseases.

Royal Decree of March 12, 1952 and supplementary decrees thereunder of the Ministry of Agriculture regulate the entry of hosts of the San Jose scale. These and other restrictive legislation are summarized in the following as they apply to products from the United States.

SUMMARY

Special restrictions are applicable to woody plants and their fruits, which require sanitary certification against San Jose scale (Federal or State); to potatoes, requiring a certificate of origin; to seeds, subject to grade and purity standards; and to resinous timber with bark.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Horticultural Plants, Nursery Stock, and other Plant Products attacked by insect pests or plant diseases harmful to the cultures of Belgium: Importation prohibited. (See Basic Legislation.)

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Fresh fruits of woody plants (apples, pears, peaches, citrus, etc.): Must be accompanied by sanitary certificates attesting to their freedom from San Jose scale.

Fresh Peaches, Nectarines, Plums, and Apricots: Admitted only when found by inspection in Belgium to be free from larvae of fruit flies (Tryptidae), the peach twig borer (*Anarsia lineatella* Zell.), the plum curculio (*Conotrachelus nenuphar* Hbst.), and the oriental fruit moth (*Grapholita molesta* Busck).

Nursery Stock of Woody Plants, except seeds and subterranean parts: Must be accompanied by a certificate declaring the plants are free of San Jose scale. Plants of 24 genera, except for grafts, are authorized entry only from October 1 to April 15, and are subject to fumigation on arrival.

Potatoes: Must be accompanied by a certificate attesting the tubers proceed from a locality free from potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.).

Resinous Timber: Must be free of bark.

Seeds of Designated Kinds: Must be tagged to show origin, purity, and germinability.

IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, with the exception of those whose importation is prohibited or restricted by special quarantines: May be imported into Belgium without permit or certification.

Herbaceous Plants (bulbs, orchids, sansevieria, perennials, etc.).

SAN JOSE SCALE REGULATIONS

(Royal Decree of March 12, 1952, and Ministerial Decrees of March 13, 1952)

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

1. The importation of living woody plants or parts of living woody plants, including their fruits, but excluding seeds and subterranean parts of woody

plants, is authorized only when each shipment thereof is accompanied by an official certificate of the phytopathological Service of the country of origin, certifying that examination has revealed the shipment to be free of San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus*).

The certificate must mention specifically, in French or Dutch, that the shipment is free of San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus*).

2. Shipments which are not accompanied by the required certificates shall be held by the customs officials and examined by the special phytopathological Service. They shall be returned if they are found infested with San Jose scale.

INSPECTION MAY BE REQUIRED

3. The special phytopathological Service can, when it so deems advisable, inspect shipments, even when they are accompanied by the certificate described in paragraph 1.

FUMIGATION OF CERTAIN PLANTS REQUIRED

4. Even though accompanied by the certificate described in paragraph 1, living woody plants or parts of living woody plants of the genera listed below shall be fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas or other insecticide approved by the special phytopathological Service.

Acer	Fagus	Populus
Amygdalus (Prunus)	Juglans	Prunus
Armeniaca (Prunus)	Ligustrum	Ribes
Cerasus (Prunus)	Malus (Pirus)	Rosa
Chaenomeles (Cydonia)	Mirobolona (Prunus)	Salix
Cotoneaster	Padus (Prunus)	Sorbus
Crataegus	Persica (Prunus)	Syringa
Cydonia	Pirus (Pyrus)	Ulmus

Cut flowers of these plants, when not intended for use as cuttings, grafts, or other means of vegetative propagation, are exempt from this treatment.

Plants with leaves attached may equally be exempt from this treatment, after verification by examination by the phytopathological Service.

SEASONAL LIMITATIONS ON PLANT IMPORTATIONS

5. The importation of living woody plants or parts of living woody plants cited in paragraph 4 is authorized only from October 1 to April 15, except that the importation of grafts is authorized throughout the year.

SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS FOR PLANTS TO BE TREATED

6. All importations of the plants or parts of plants cited in paragraph 4, and to be treated as required, must be addressed to the account of the consignee to the fumigation station installed at the Station de Tour et Taxis, in Brussels, and must be made exclusively by rail.

Each shipment must be accompanied by an importer's declaration attached to the phytopathological certificate, indicating name and address of shipper, description of the contents of the shipment, marks on the packages or of the freight car conveying them, and name and address of the consignee.

The same shipment or the same freight car may contain plants to be treated and plants which are exempt from treatment, on condition that these two groups of plants are distinctly separate, whether the one or the other is wrapped, and that they are listed on separate waybills.

AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

7. The importation of living woody plants or parts of living woody plants, including their fruits, is authorized only through the ports named, as follows:

(a) *Fresh fruits of woody plants*: Seaports of Antwerp, Ostend, and Zeebrugge, and various inland stations.

(b) *Woody plants subject to fumigation*: Seaports of Antwerp, Ostend, and Zeebrugge, various inland stations, and airport at Brussels-Melsbroek.

(c) *Woody plants not subject to fumigation, shipped by sea*: Antwerp, Brussels, Ghent, Liege, Ostend, and Zeebrugge.

(d) *Woody plants and parts thereof, shipped by air*: Brussels-Melsbroek.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF POTATOES

(Order of March 28, 1928)

POTATO WART DISEASE

1. The importation of potatoes into Belgium is authorized only when each shipment is accompanied by a certificate (see Certificate A) issued by the phytopathological Service of the country of origin, attesting that the tubers proceed from a region free from wart disease (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.).

To be regarded as proceeding from a wart-free region, the potatoes must have been grown in and shipped from a locality situated at least 20 kilometers from any land infected by wart disease.

However, tubers gathered in and shipped from a locality situated in a district not free from wart disease, but more than 500 meters from infected land, may be admitted if accompanied by a certificate (see Certificate B) establishing, to the satisfaction of the Department of Agriculture, that the shipment was inspected by the said service and found free from wart disease.

AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

2. Importation by sea may be made through the following customs ports of entry: Antwerp, Bruges, Brussels, Ghent, Liege, Lillo, and Ostend.

3. Shipments not accompanied by one of the certificates prescribed by regulation 1 will be rejected, unless, as the result of an inspection by the Belgian special phytopathological Service at the importer's expense, the shipments are found free from wart disease.

MODEL CERTIFICATE A

The undersigned, specially designated by the Government of (country or state), declares that the potatoes included in the shipment described below were grown at and shipped from (place where grown), a district free (within a radius of at least 20 km.) of *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.

Done at _____ on _____
 [OFFICIAL SEAL] (date)

(Inspector's signature)

MODEL CERTIFICATE B

The undersigned, specially designated for that purpose by the Government of (name of country or state), declares that the potatoes included in the shipment described below were grown in and shipped from a district where no potato wart disease (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.) exists within a radius of at least 500 meters.

The shipment was inspected by me and found free from *Synchytrium endobioticum*.

Done at _____ on _____
 [OFFICIAL SEAL] (date)

(Inspector's signature)

DESCRIPTION OF SHIPMENT

Country of origin _____
 Number and kind of containers _____
 Marks _____
 Name and address of shipper _____
 Name and address of consignee _____
 Place and date of embarkation _____

FRESH PEACHES, NECTARINES, AND APRICOTS SUBJECT TO INSPECTION
ON ARRIVAL

(Ministerial Order of July 14, 1933)

1. The importations of fresh peaches, nectarines, and apricots into Belgium from any source or origin is authorized only when, as a result of an inspection

by the special Belgian phytopathological Service, at the expense of the importer, they are found free from the larvae or maggots of any fruit fly (Trypetidae), as well as of the peach twig borer (*Anarsia lineatella* Zell.), the plum curculio (*Conotrachelus nenuphar* Hbst.), and the oriental fruit moth (*Cydia*) *Grapholita molesta* Busck).

AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

2. Importation may be made only through the customs ports of Antwerp (2d, 3d, and 4th offices), Brussels (1st, 2d, and 3d offices), and Melsbroeck Airport, Liege, *Erquelinnes* (railway station), Esschen (railway station), *Montaleux* (Mouscron), *Mouscron* (railway station), *Quevy* (railway station), and *Montzen* (railway station).

Shipments found at the ports italicized to be infested by the pests named in regulation 1 will be refused entry; those found so infested at the other ports will be burned at the expense of the importer.

RESINOUS TIMBER WITH BARK PROHIBITED

(Decree of the Regent of February 1949, as amended November 5, 1949)

The movement into and transit through Belgium of resinous timber not completely stripped of bark and of a circumference, at its largest girth, greater than 30 centimeters, is prohibited: Provided that the Minister of Agriculture, in the interest of the national industry, can authorize, by special derogations, the importation of such timber originating in a country not bordering Belgium. In the event of such a derogation, 20 days after entrance of such timber into the country will be allowed for stripping bark and burning same.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR TRADE IN SEEDS AND PLANTS OF ALL KINDS

(Decree of Aug. 23, 1935—Completed by Decree of Jan. 28, 1946)

IMPORTED SEEDS MUST BEAR DESCRIPTIVE TAGS

1. All packages of seeds and plants imported, held for sale, offered for sale, transported, sold, or exchanged must be provided with a tag indicating (a) name and complete address of seller or shipper (in case of registered seeds and potato plants, producer's number is acceptable for the name and address of seller), and (b) exact name (species and variety).

Further information must be supplied, as follows:

(a) For seeds included in the list of norms published by the Minister. The minimum germination expressed in percent of the number of seeds or seedballs, and minimum percentage of purity by weight, if percentages are below the norms in force, as published by the Minister.

(b) For cereals: If the name of the variety is unknown, a statement to that effect. For seeds designated "original" or "select" the minimum percentage (by number) of seeds belonging to the designated variety or type, if percentage is less than 99.5. The designation "original" must be accompanied by the name of the selecting station or the name of the selector.

(c) For clover and alfalfa seeds: The country of production, if known.

(d) For sainfoin (*Onobrychis sativa*): The percentage of pimpernel seeds (*Pimpinella saxifraga*), if the rate exceeds 5 percent of the weight.

(e) For flax: The country of production, or, if unknown, a statement to that effect.

(f) For beets: The percentage of moisture, if above 15 percent. The percentage of germination is expressed in percent of seedballs and not in number of germs furnished by 100 seedballs.

(g) For other plants: The Minister is authorized to regulate the sale of other plants and especially to require information on the exact nature of grafted or budded stocks.

2. Collective shipments of seeds: The outer package will carry the statement, "collective shipment of seeds." Each packet enclosed will carry the required statement as to contents.

3. Sealing of packages: Not required for packages weighing less than 3 kilograms (6.6 lbs.).

4. Prohibitions: It is prohibited to sell for cultivation:

(a) Seeds containing a total of more than 4 percent by weight of the seeds of the following noxious weeds: *Bromus mollis* L., *Daucus carota* L., *Festuca*

sciurooides Roth., *Holcus* L., *Matricaria chamomilla* L., *Sinapis arvensis* L., *S. alba* L., *Orobanche* L., *Rumex* L., *Plantago* L., *Raphanus raphanistrum* L., *Trifolium filiforme* L., *T. minus* Relhan, or other noxious weed designated by the Minister.

(b) Adulterated seeds (sulfured, dyed, etc.), either pure or in mixtures.

(c) Seeds containing more than 1 dodder seed to 50 grams of white clover, alsike clover, trefoil, etc., or to 100 grams of red clover, crimson clover, alfalfa, lupine, anthyllis, flax, and grass mixtures for pastures.

5. Tolerances: 3 percent for purity, not including noxious weeds listed in paragraph 4 (a); 5 percent in germination.

6. If the importation of certain seeds offers serious danger to agriculture, the Minister is authorized to prohibit their importation, or according to his judgment, to subject their importation to such guaranties as he may deem proper.

TABLE OF NORMS

PURITY AND GERMINABILITY OF IMPORTED SEEDS

I. CEREALS

	Percent purity	Percent germinability
<i>Avena sativa</i> L., oats-----	94	90
<i>Hordeum</i> spp., barley-----	95	95
<i>Secale cereale</i> L., rye-----	95	93
<i>Triticum</i> spp., wheat-----	96	93
<i>Zea mays</i> L., corn, maize-----	93	90
<i>Fagopyrum esculentum</i> Moench = <i>Polygonum fagopyrum</i> , buckwheat-----	93	70

II. GRASSES

<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> L., meadow foxtail-----	60	65
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i> L., sweet vernal grass-----	90	60
<i>Agrostis</i> spp., bentgrass-----	85	75
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> L., tall oatgrass-----	79	75
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> L., crested dogtail-----	80	70
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i> L., orchard grass-----	85	70
<i>Festuca (pratensis) elatior</i> L., meadow fescue-----	92	75
<i>Festuca ovina</i> L., sheep fescue-----	80	75
<i>Festuca rubra</i> L., red fescue-----	82	65
<i>Holcus lanatus</i> L., velvet grass-----	72	70
<i>Lolium perenne</i> L., perennial ryegrass-----	94	80
<i>Lolium perenne</i> var. <i>pacyi</i> , Pacey's ryegrass-----	94	80
<i>Lolium (italicum) multiflorum</i> Lam., Italian ryegrass-----	94	80
<i>Lolium multiflorum</i> var. <i>westerwoldicum</i> , Westerwold ryegrass-----	94	80
<i>Phleum pratense</i> L., timothy-----	92	80
<i>Poa pratensis</i> L., Kentucky bluegrass-----	80	70
<i>Poa trivialis</i> L., rough bluegrass-----	83	75
<i>Trisetum flavescens</i> (L.) Beauv., golden trifoliate-----	67	60

III. LEGUMES

<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i> L., sandclover-----	93	80
<i>Vicia faba</i> var. <i>equina</i> L. = <i>Faba vulgaris</i> , horsebean-----	95	90
<i>Medicago sativa</i> L., alfalfa, lucerne-----	93	80
<i>Medicago lupulina</i> L., yellow trefoil-----	93	80
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i> L., birdfoot trefoil-----	94	75
<i>Onobrychis (sativa) vicaria</i> Scop., sainfoin-----	95	70
<i>Ornithopus sativus</i> Brot., serradella-----	91	75
<i>Pisum sativum</i> var. <i>arvense</i> (L.) Poir., field pea-----	94	90
<i>Lupinus (alba) skinneri</i> Lindl., White lupine-----	94	80
<i>Lupinus luteus</i> L., European yellow lupine-----	94	80
<i>Lupinus varius</i> L., annual lupine-----	94	80
<i>Trifolium hybridum</i> L., alsike clover-----	93	80
<i>Trifolium pratense</i> L., red clover-----	92	85
<i>Trifolium repens</i> L., white clover-----	90	90
<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i> L., crimson clover-----	93	82
<i>Vicia</i> spp., vetches-----	92	80

IV. FODDER PLANTS

<i>Beta vulgaris</i> L., common beet-----	94	75
<i>Brassica oleracea acephala</i> L., Kale-----	93	75
<i>Brassica napus rapifera</i> L., rape-----	93	75
<i>Brassica oleracea</i> (<i>gongylodes</i>) var. <i>caulo-rapa</i> L., kohlrabi-----	93	75
<i>Brassica rapa rapifera</i> L., common turnip-----	93	75
<i>Brassica (sinapis) alba</i> Boiss., white mustard-----	93	80
<i>Spergula arvensis</i> L., spurrey-----	92	80

V. INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

<i>Beta vulgaris saccharifera</i> L., sugar beet-----	94	73
<i>Brassica napus</i> var. <i>oleifera</i> D. C., rape-----	94	75
<i>Cichorium intybus</i> , chicory-----	87	70
<i>Cannabis sativa</i> L., hemp-----	95	80
<i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L., flax, linseed-----	94	90

TABLE OF NORMS—Continued

PURITY AND GERMINABILITY OF IMPORTED SEEDS—Continued

VI. GARDEN PLANTS

	Percent purity	Percent germinability
<i>Allium cepa</i> L., common onion	95	70
<i>Allium porrum</i> L., leek	95	65
<i>Anthriscus cerefolium</i> Hoffm., garden chervil	93	70
<i>Aptum graveolens</i> L., celery	94	70
<i>Atriplex hortensis</i> L., orach, sea purslane	90	25
<i>Aptum petroselinum</i> . See <i>Petroselinum hortense</i> Hoffm.		
<i>Beta vulgaris</i> L., common beet	94	70
<i>Brassica oleracea</i> L., cabbage family	93	75
<i>Brassica rapa</i> L., white turnip	93	75
<i>Cichorium endivia</i> L., endive	80	65
<i>Cichorium intybus</i> L., chicory	87	70
<i>Cucumis sativus</i> L., cucumber	90	60
<i>Cucumis sativus</i> L., pickling cucumber	95	75
<i>Daucus carota</i> L., carrot	85	70
<i>Lactuca sativa</i> L., lettuce	90	65
<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> Mill., tomato	94	65
<i>Lepidium sativum</i> L., garden cress	93	75
<i>Pastinaca sativa</i> L., parsnip	90	65
<i>Petroselinum hortense</i> Hoffm., parsley	93	75
<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> L., common or kidney bean	95	85
<i>Pisum sativum</i> L., pea, round	94	90
<i>Pisum sativum</i> L., pea, wrinkled	94	75
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> L., purslane	90	75
<i>Raphanus sativus</i> L., radish	87	75
<i>Rumex acetosa</i> L., garden sorrel	94	75
<i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i> . See <i>Anthriscus cerefolium</i>		
<i>Scorzonera hispanica</i> L., black salsify	94	70
<i>Spinacia oleracea</i> L., spinach	95	75
<i>Tetragonia expansa</i> Thunb., New Zealand spinach	95	40
<i>Valerianella (olitoria) locusta</i> (L.) Betcke, corn salad, lamb's lettuce	67	60

VII. TREES

<i>Abies (pectinata) picea</i> (D. C.) Lindl., silver fir	85	30
<i>Acer pseudo-platanum</i> L., sycamore maple	85	50
<i>Alnus incana</i> Willd., Speckled alder	60	30
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> Gaertn., European alder	60	25
<i>Betula (alba) pendula</i> Roth, European white birch	30	25
<i>Carpinus betulus</i> L., European hornbeam	96	45
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> L., European beech	96	50
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> L., European ash	95	65
<i>Larix (europaea) decidua</i> (D. C.) Mill., European larch	75	40
<i>Larix leptolepis</i> Murr., Japanese larch	75	45
<i>Picea excelsa</i> Link., Norway spruce	95	85
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> L., Scotch pine	95	80
<i>Pinus (maritima) pinaster</i> (Poir.) Ait., cluster pine	95	50
<i>Pinus montana</i> Mill., Swiss mountain pine	95	70
<i>Pinus (austriaca) nigra</i> Arnold, Austrian pine	95	85
<i>Pinus strobus</i> L., white pine, Weymouth pine	94	70
<i>Pinus cembra</i> L., Swiss stone pine	97	70
<i>Pinus (laricio) nigra</i> Arnold, Austrian pine, Corsican pine	95	70
<i>Pseudotsuga (douglasii) taizifolia</i> (Carr.) Brit., Douglas fir	90	55
<i>Quercus (pedunculata) robur</i> (Ehrh.) L., English oak	95	65
<i>Quercus sessiliflora</i> Salisb., Durmast oak	95	65
<i>Tilia</i> spp., lindens	90	60
<i>Ulmus</i> spp., elms	60	35

B. E. P. Q. 455, Revised, Notification of Cancellation
of Supplement No. 2

APRIL 29, 1952.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BRITISH COLONY OF BERMUDA

ORANGES AND GRAPEFRUIT PERMITTED ENTRY

According to the weekly publication of "Foreign Tariffs and Trade Controls" for April 14, 1952, the following applies:

The importation of oranges and grapefruit from the United States and Canada is permitted on and after April 28, 1952. (Government Notice No. 134-1952, dated March 12 and published in the Bermuda Gazette of March 15, 1952.)

(NOTE.—See Supplement No. 2 of B. E. P. Q. 455, Revised, and cancel, afterwards discarding this notification.)

W. L. POPHAM,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, DOMINION OF CANADA

This revised summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Dominion of Canada has been prepared for the information of exporters of plants and plant products to that country and for plant quarantine officials.

The circular was prepared by Richard Faxon, Division of Plant Quarantines, from The Destructive Insect and Pest Act and from regulations implementing the Act passed by Orders-in-Council P. C. 2057, April 26, 1949, as amended by P. C. 2805, June 9, 1950, and P. C. 3764, July 24, 1951, and other pertinent orders of the Department of Agriculture. It was reviewed by Mr. W. N. Keenan, Chief, Plant Protection Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

The regulations apply to all provinces of the Dominion, including Newfoundland.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, DOMINION OF CANADA**BASIC LEGISLATION****THE DESTRUCTIVE INSECT AND PEST ACT**

Revised Statutes of 1927, Chapter 47, as amended, An Act to Prevent the Introduction or Spreading of Insects, Pests and Diseases Destructive to Vegetation.

The General Regulations provide that no pest or disease, or plant infested with any pest or disease, shall be admitted into Canada. All plants are subject to inspection on arrival. Further provisions refer mainly to domestic matters relating to inspector's authority, certification of nursery stock and other plant products, methods of enforcing control measures, promulgation of Orders-in-Council, etc.

THE DESTRUCTIVE INSECT AND PEST REGULATIONS

Order-in-Council P. C. 2057, April 26, 1949, Amended P. C. 2805, June 9, 1950, P. C. 3764, July 24, 1951

PART I—GENERAL**INTERPRETATION**

2. In these Regulations,

(f) "Nursery stock" includes every kind and species of plant grown or used for ornamental purposes, propagation or cropping, except flower, vegetable and field crop seeds, onion sets, garlic bulbs or bulbils, mushroom spawn, and seed potatoes;

(g) "Pest" or "disease" includes any living stage of the numerous small invertebrate animals, except honey bees, belonging to the phylum Arthropoda (as, for example, insects, mites, ticks, centipedes), any form of elongated invertebrates lacking appendages, commonly referred to as worms (as, for example, nematodes), any form of protozoa, any form of fungi (as, for example, rusts, smuts, molds, and yeasts), any form of bacteria, any form of viruses, or any form of similar or allied organisms, which may directly or indirectly affect, injure or cause disease in plants or parts thereof; and

(Sections of regulations have been selected of interest to United States shippers.)

(h) "Plant" or "plants" includes all members of the vegetable kingdom and any part or product thereof.

3. The introduction or admission of plants into Canada is permitted only as provided in these Regulations.

4. No person shall, contrary to these Regulations, sell, offer for sale, receive or dispose of any plant infested or infected with any pest or disease.

6. (1) The Minister may by special permit authorize the introduction or admission into Canada, for scientific and/or educational purposes, of any plant the introduction or admission of which is prohibited by these regulations.

POWERS OF INSPECTORS

8-16. Inspectors are authorized to enter any premises, lands, nursery, train, ship, aircraft, vehicle or other carrier where there is reason to believe that any pest or disease is or may be present, or where there are plants which prevent the successful control of any pest or disease. Inspectors may require any plants or any carrier thereof to be held for examination at the risk and expense of the owner. Any imported plants found to be infested or infected with any pest or disease shall be disposed of as deemed necessary by the inspector.

PART II—ADMISSION OF PLANTS INTO CANADA

A. NURSERY STOCK

Permit Requirements

1. (1) Before any nursery stock may be imported, an application for a permit shall be filed with the Chief, Division of Plant Protection, Science Service, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Every such application shall be signed by the importer and shall specify:

- (a) The quantity and kind of the nursery stock;
 - (b) The country and locality therein of origin;
 - (c) The destination of the nursery stock;
 - (d) The name and address of the consignor and consignee;
 - (e) Whether the nursery stock will be forwarded by freight, express or mail; and
 - (f) Air transportation when applicable.
- (2) The importer shall notify the shipper of the number of the permit.
- (3) The permit shall be presented to the Collector of Customs at the Customs port of entry before delivery of the nursery stock can be obtained.
- (4) Subject to the provisions of section 6 of part I hereof, no permit will be issued for any nursery stock the importation of which is prohibited by these Regulations.

Certificate of Inspection

2. (1) Every shipment of nursery stock originating in a country maintaining an inspection service shall be accompanied by a certificate of inspection issued and signed by an authorized official of the country of origin, certifying that the nursery stock in respect of which the certificate was issued was thoroughly examined at the time of packing by the said official or his authorized agent and was found, or believed, to be free from any pest or disease, and such certificate in the case of nursery stock originating in Europe shall also certify that through official soil sampling, or other official investigation the nursery stock included in the shipment was grown under conditions indicating apparent freedom from the Golden Nematode, *Heterodera rostochiensis* (Wr.).

(2) The original certificate of inspection shall accompany the waybill or bill of lading and shall be furnished to the inspector at the port of importation by the transportation company. In the case of shipments by mail, the certificate shall be enclosed within the container.

(3) Each container of nursery stock shall have attached thereto a copy of the certificate of inspection.

(4) Each certificate of inspection and copy thereof shall state the country, and the locality therein, where the nursery stock was grown, and the date of the inspection.

(5) Both the original certificate of inspection and the copy thereof shall bear the official seal of the authorized inspection service of the country of origin. The actual signature of the authorized official shall appear on the original certificate of inspection. On the copy thereof, the said signature may be either actual or reproduced.

(7) Special certificates required by specific Regulations herein shall be provided in addition to the foregoing, and the original certificate shall accompany the waybill or bill of lading and a copy of the certificate shall be attached to each container.

Marking of Containers

3. Each container of nursery stock, in addition to bearing a copy of the certificate of inspection, shall be clearly marked with the name and address of the consignor and of the consignee and the permit number, and shall also bear a declaration showing the quantity and kind of nursery stock contained therein, unless such information is duly included on the copy of the certificate of inspection.

Ports of Importation

4. (1) Nursery stock originating in any country, imported into Canada other than by mail, shall be routed only through any one of the following ports:

St. John's, Newfoundland	Windsor, Ont.
Halifax, N. S.	Winnipeg, Man.
Saint John, N. B.	Estevan, Sask.
Montreal, Que.	Lethbridge, Alta.
Ottawa, Ont.	Vancouver, B. C.
Niagara Falls, Ont.	

(2) Nursery stock in small quantities may be imported by mail or air express or air freight through the following ports, in addition to those listed in subsection (1):

Toronto, Ont.
London, Ont.
Victoria, B. C.

(3) An importer intending to bring in nursery stock by mail shall indicate the fact on the application for permit. A mailing label will then be furnished to the importer with the permit. The importer shall forward this label to the shipper, who shall attach it to the outside of the package of nursery stock.

Import Inspection

5. (1) Nursery stock entering Canada shall be inspected at one of the ports of importation designated in section 4 before being allowed to proceed to destination, unless otherwise directed by an inspector.

Treatment of Infested or Infected Nursery Stock

6. If, on inspection, any nursery stock is found to be infested or infected with any pest or disease, it shall be subjected to treatment or destroyed, to the extent deemed necessary by the inspector. Any case, package and packing in which such nursery stock has been contained shall also be treated or destroyed. At the discretion of the inspector and where no apparent danger exists, condemned nursery stock may be returned to the shipper, but all details and costs with regard to the return of such nursery stock shall be arranged between the importer and the shipper.

Reshipment of Foreign Nursery Stock from the United States to Canada

In an exchange of views with the Division of Plant Protection of the Canadian Department of Agriculture, regarding the reshipment of foreign nursery stock from the United States to Canada, that Division has emphasized the requirement of certification summarized in Circular B. E. P. Q. 514.

The Canadian regulation stipulates that all plant material for propagation purposes imported from any country shall be accompanied by a certificate of inspection issued by an authorized inspector in that country. The Division of Plant Protection informs us that importations into the United States, cleared from customs and released into the domestic commerce of the United States and then reshipped to Canada, are regarded as United States exports and should be covered by certificates of inspection according to B. E. P. Q. 514.

We are also informed that under the same regulation shipments which have physically arrived in the United States but which were refused entry on account of pests cannot be entered into Canada upon reshipment there from the United States because a certificate of inspection as to freedom from pests obviously could not be issued by an authorized official in this country.

B. PROHIBITED IMPORTS

9. (1) The importation into Canada of the following plants is prohibited:

(a) Potatoes (*Solanum* spp.) for seed or other purposes, from Europe, the Azores Islands, the Canary Islands, and the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

(b) Plants, except seeds, of five-leaved species of the genus *Pinus* and their horticultural varieties, from all countries.

(c) Plants, including grafts, cuttings and seeds of *Ribes Americanum*, *Ribes bracteosum*, *Ribes hudsonianum*, *Ribes nigrum* and *Ribes petiolare* and their horticultural varieties, except the fresh fruit thereof, from all countries.

(d) Plants, except seeds, of all species and varieties of the genus *Larix* from countries other than the United States of America.

(e) Plants, except seeds, of all species and varieties of the genera *Ulmus* and *Zelkova* including logs, burls or wood with bark attached whether in the raw or manufactured state, from all countries.

(f) Plants, including the seeds of all species, hybrids and horticultural varieties of barberry, in the genera *Berberis*, *Mahonia* and *Mahoberberis*, except such species, hybrids and horticultural varieties which have been determined on the authority of the Dominion Botanist to be immune to black stem rust of wheat, *Puccinia graminis*, Pers., from all countries.

(g) Plants, including the seeds of all buckthorns included in the genus *Rhamnus*, except such species which have been determined on authority of the Dominion Botanist to be immune to crown rust of oats, *Puccinia coronata* Cda., from all countries.

(2) The importation into the Province of British Columbia of plants, except seeds, of all species, hybrids and horticultural varieties of the genus *Corylus* (hazel, cob and filbert) from the States of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico, and all States of the United States east thereof, is prohibited.

C. RESTRICTED IMPORTS

10. The importation into Canada of the following plants and other matter is prohibited except in accordance with the provisions and restrictions set forth in this section:

Potatoes

(1) Potatoes (*Solanum* spp.) for seed or other purposes, from the States of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Maryland, unless the shipment is accompanied by a certificate signed by an authorized State or Federal official establishing that the potatoes comprised therein were grown outside of any area that has been quarantined for the wart disease, *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb) Perc.

(The requirement of fumigation for potatoes from the State of California has been revoked and potatoes may now come forward from California without restriction.)

Plants, etc., from Gypsy and Browntail Moth Areas

(3) All nursery stock from Gypsy moth or Browntail moth areas, including all plants for the purpose of propagation or further growth, but not including plants grown in and shipped from a greenhouse, flower bulbs or perennial roots; the foliage of conifers, holly and laurel, except when used in floral funeral pieces; forest products, including logs, tan bark, posts, poles, railway ties, cordwood and lumber, and stone and quarry products from the States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont, and from such areas of the States of New York and Pennsylvania as may be regulated from time to time under the Gypsy and Browntail Moth Quarantine maintained by the United States Department of Agriculture or by a State Department of Agriculture, unless accompanied by a certificate of the United States Department of Agriculture or a State Department of Agriculture, establishing that the shipment was examined and found free from infestation by either the Gypsy moth or Browntail moth.

Chestnut Plants

(5) All species, hybrids, and horticultural varieties, including the seeds, of the genus *Castanea* from Europe, Asia, and the United States of America unless each importation is accompanied by a certificate issued and signed by an

authorized official of the country of origin to the effect that the plants (including seeds) covered by the certificate are believed to be resistant to the chestnut bark disease, *Endothia parasitica* (Murr.) A. A.

Virus Diseases of Stone Fruits

(6) (a) All hybrids and horticultural varieties of sweet cherry, *Prunus avium* (including Mazzard seedling stock) sour cherry, *P. cerasus*, chokecherry, *P. virginiana* (including var. *demissa*), Mahaleb cherry, *P. mahaleb*, peach, *P. persica*, and nectarine, *P. persica* var. *Nectarina*, including trees, root stocks, cuttings, scions, budsticks, seeds (except peach and nectarine), and cherry pollen, from the United States of America unless each shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued and signed by an authorized official of a State or the Federal Department of Agriculture establishing that the material included in the shipment originated in and was shipped from a nursery or other source that has been inspected by an authorized official and that the virus diseases Little Cherry (not including western X little cherry), Albino Cherry, Cherry Buck-skin, and Pink Fruit are not known to occur, either in the nursery or other source, or within 1 mile thereof.

(b) Root stocks and trees of all species, hybrids and horticultural varieties of peach or nectarine from the United States of America unless each shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued and signed by an authorized official establishing that the virus diseases Phony Peach and Peach Mosaic are not known to occur, either in the nursery or within 1 mile of its boundaries.

(c) All species, hybrids, and horticultural varieties of peach or nectarine, including root stock, trees, cuttings, scions, seeds and budsticks to the Province of British Columbia from the United States of America unless each shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued and signed by an authorized official establishing that the virus diseases Peach Yellows and Little Peach are not known to occur, either in the nursery or within 1 mile of its boundaries.

Hosts of Oriental Fruit Moth

(7) All species, hybrids and horticultural varieties, including the flowering forms of almond, apple, apricot, cherry, chokecherry, hawthorn (*Crataegus* spp.), nectarine, peach, pear, plum and quince trees, plants or part thereof, including the fresh fruit and seeds thereof, into the Province of British Columbia from the United States of America, unless

(a) Each shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued and signed by an authorized official of a State or the Federal Department of Agriculture establishing that the material included in the shipment originated in, and was shipped from a nursery, orchard, or other source in a district which had been inspected by an authorized official, and that the Oriental Fruit Moth, *Grapholita (Laspeyresia) molesta* Busck, is not known to occur, either on the premises from which it was shipped, or in the district in which it was produced, or

(b) Each shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued and signed by an authorized official of a State or the Federal Department of Agriculture establishing that the material included in the shipment was fumigated with methyl bromide as prescribed hereunder:

FRESH FRUIT

At 80° F., 1 pound methyl bromide per 1,000 cubic feet of space for 2 hours.
 At 70° F., 1.5 pounds methyl bromide per 1,000 cubic feet of space for 2 hours.
 At 60° F., 2 pounds methyl bromide per 1,000 cubic feet of space for 2 hours.
 At 50° F., 2.5 pounds methyl bromide per 1,000 cubic feet of space for 2 hours.
 At 40° F., 3 pounds methyl bromide per 1,000 cubic feet of space for 2 hours.

TREES, PLANTS OR PARTS THEREOF

At 70° F., 2 pounds methyl bromide per 1,000 cubic feet of space for 4 hours.
 At 60° F., 3 pounds methyl bromide per 1,000 cubic feet of space for 4 hours.

CORN AND CORN PRODUCTS FROM THE UNITED STATES

(8) (a) All corn stalks, including sorghums, broom corn and popcorn, whether used for packing or other purposes, green sweet corn, corn on the cob, shelled

corn and corn cobs, into the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, from the United States of America except from the States of Arizona, California, Florida, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming, unless

(i) The corn and corn parts specified herein have been manufactured or processed in such a manner as to eliminate all risk of carriage of the European corn borer, *Pyrausta nubilalis* Hbn., or

(ii) Each shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued and signed by an official of a State or the Federal Department of Agriculture, establishing that each such shipment has been fumigated in a vacuum or air-tight vault as prescribed in the schedules hereunder, or

(iii) Each shipment of shelled corn is accompanied by a certificate issued and signed by an official of a State or the Federal Department of Agriculture stating that the corn has been examined and found free from the European corn borer, *Pyrausta nubilalis* Hbn., and corncob and cornstalk debris, or

(iv) Each shipment of shelled corn is accompanied by a certificate issued and signed by an official of a State or the Federal Department of Agriculture stating that the shelled corn had been passed through a screen of one-half-inch mesh or less, and is believed to be free from corn parts capable of harboring a larva of the European corn borer.

(b) Shipments from the States listed in subparagraph (a) shall be accompanied by a certificate issued and signed by an authorized State or Federal official in which the State of origin is declared.

FUMIGATION SCHEDULES

FOR BROOM CORN, CORN STALKS AND CORN COBS

(i) *Vacuum Fumigation:* Vacuum fumigation under sustained reduced pressure throughout the exposure period, following introduction of the fumigant, of not more than two inches of absolute mercurial pressure (28-inch vacuum at sea level) with one or other of the following two fumigants:

HYDROCYANIC ACID GAS (HCN)

<i>Temperature of the vault and commodity to be not less than</i>	<i>Pounds per 1,000 cubic feet of space</i>	<i>Exposure period (hours)</i>
60° F-----	2.5	Not less than 3.

METHYL BROMIDE (CH_3Br)

<i>Temperature of the vault and commodity</i>	<i>Pounds per 1,000 cubic feet of space</i>	<i>Exposure period (hours)</i>
60° F. or above-----	2.5	2.5
50° F.-59° F-----	4	2.5
40° F.-49° F-----	5	2.5

(ii) ATMOSPHERIC FUMIGATION IN AN AIR-TIGHT VAULT.

METHYL BROMIDE (CH_3Br)

<i>Temperature of the vault and commodity</i>	<i>Pounds per 1,000 cubic feet of space</i>	<i>Exposure period (hours)</i>
60° F. or above-----	2.5	16
55° F.-59° F-----	3.0	16
50° F.-54° F-----	3.5	16
45° F.-49° F-----	4.0	16
40° F.-44° F-----	4.5	16

FOR DRIED CORN INCLUDING SEED CORN AND POPCORN ON THE COB

(i) *Vacuum Fumigation:* The temperatures, dosages and exposure period shall be as for broom corn, corn stalks and corn cobs. (See also "Note" following.)

(ii) *Atmospheric Fumigation in an Air-Tight Vault.*

METHYL BROMIDE (CH_3Br)

<i>Temperature of the vault and commodity</i>	<i>Pounds per 1,000 cubic feet of space</i>	<i>Exposure period (hours)</i>
60° F. or above-----	1	12-18
60° F. or above-----	3	4
50° F.-59° F-----	4	4

FOR GREEN SWEET CORN ON THE COB

ATMOSPHERIC FUMIGATION ONLY WITH METHYL BROMIDE (CH_3Br)

<i>Temperature of the vault and commodity</i>	<i>Pounds per 1,000 cubic feet of space</i>	<i>Exposure period (hours)</i>
70° F. or above-----	2.5	2.5
60° F.-69° F-----	3	3
50° F.-59° F-----	3	4

NOTE.—(1) Adequate ventilation of the fumigant from the products shall be provided before the shipment is released for movement.

(2) A fan shall be used in atmospheric vaults to provide adequate distribution of the fumigant.

(3) Methyl Bromide (CH_3Br) should not be used to fumigate *seed corn* at temperatures below 50° F., or when the moisture content of the seed is over 12 percent.

PLANTS FROM HAWAII AND PUERTO RICO

(10) All nursery stock and plants for ornamental purposes or propagation with sand, soil or earth about the roots from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico, unless

(a) The sand is clean ocean sand;

(b) The sand, soil or earth is accompanied by a certificate issued by an authorized official of the United States Department of Agriculture establishing that the sand, soil or earth has been so processed that no pest risk is involved; and

(c) Each shipment of plants without soil is accompanied by a certificate of inspection in accordance with section 2 of part II.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES FROM THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

(11) All fruits and vegetables, in the natural or raw state; raw peel of fruits of all genera, species and varieties of the subfamilies *Aurantioideae*, *Rutoidea* and *Toddalioideae*, of the botanical family *Rutaceae*; cut flowers; rice straw; and mango seed, from the Territory of Hawaii, unless accompanied by a certificate issued and signed by an authorized official of the United States Department of Agriculture, establishing that each such shipment was inspected or treated to conform with regulations administered by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, as applying to the Mediterranean fruit fly, *Ceratitis capitata* (Wied.), the melon fly, *Dacus cucurbitae* Coq., the Oriental fruit fly, *Dacus dorsalis* Hendl., and all other insects, pests or diseases.

WHEAT FROM CERTAIN STATES OF THE UNITED STATES

(13) All species and varieties of wheat, including straw, bran and chaff from the States of Washington, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Oregon, Wyoming and New York, unless a permit for each importation has been procured by the importer from the Chief, Division of Plant Protection, and each shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued and signed by an authorized State or Federal official establishing that the material covered by the certificate was harvested in a locality where the disease Dwarf Bunt (race of *Tilletia caries* (D. C.) Tul.) is not known to exist. The application for permit shall give the names and addresses of the importer and exporter, the quantity and kind of material to be imported and the purpose of importation. The permit and certificate shall be presented with the other entry papers before release of the shipment will be permitted by Customs; Provided, however, that this paragraph shall not apply to wheat seed imported for scientific purposes by universities, agricultural colleges, and Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture from similar institutions, State or Federal Departments of Agriculture in the States specified.

PART III.—IMPORTATIONS OF INSECTS, PESTS OR DISEASES FOR SCIENTIFIC OR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES

1. The importation into Canada of living insects, pests and diseases is prohibited except in accordance with the provisions and restrictions set forth hereunder:

Any living stage of the numerous small invertebrate animals except honey bees, *Apis mellifera* L., belonging to the phylum Arthropoda (as, for example,

insects, mites, ticks, centipedes), any form of elongated invertebrates lacking appendages, commonly referred to as worms (as, for example, nematodes), any form of protozoa, any form of fungi (as, for example, rusts, smuts, molds, and yeasts), any form of bacteria, any form of viruses, or any form of similar or allied organisms which may directly or indirectly affect, injure or cause disease in plants, from all countries, unless

(a) The proposed importation is to be used for scientific or educational purposes only;

(b) An application is submitted to the Chief, Division of Plant Protection, providing the names and addresses of the consignee and consignor, and scientific names of the pest or disease, the institution or place of origin, quantity, number of containers, the purpose of the importation and the name and address of the institution where the material will be used;

(c) The application is approved by the Dominion Entomologist or Dominion Botanist, or under the authority of either;

(d) A permit is issued by the Chief, Division of Plant Protection, or his duly authorized representative;

(e) The importation is routed through one of the ports specified in section 4 of Part II, or through Belleville, Ontario, or other port of importation as may be later established;

(f) The forwarding label issued with the permit, designating the port through which the importation shall be routed, has been forwarded by the importer to the shipper and attached to the outside of each container; and

(g) A release certificate issued by an authorized inspector at the port of importation is presented by the importer with the permit at the Customs port of entry.

2. (1) Every importation authorized under section 1 is subject to inspection at the port of importation and may be held for further examination if, in the opinion of the inspector, such importation includes insects or other organisms not specifically covered by the permit.

(2) Every importation held for further examination pursuant to sub-section (1) shall, if found to include insects or organisms not specifically covered by the permit, be refused entry or destroyed.

EXPORT CERTIFICATION OF GRADE FOR CERTAIN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

(Regulations under the Fruit, Vegetables and Honey Act. Acts, Orders and Regulations Chapter 62 of the Statutes 1935, Revised 1947. Administered by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Marketing Service, Fruit and Vegetable Division.)

The following fruits and vegetables are required to be accompanied by a Government Inspection Certificate ("D certificate") stating that, at the time and place of direct shipment to Canada, the produce "meets Canadian import requirements": Apples, apricots, asparagus, beets or carrots without tops, cabbage, cantaloupes, celery, cherries, grapes, head lettuce, onions without tops, parsnips, peaches, pears, plums, prunes, potatoes, rhubarb (field grown), rutabagas and tomatoes. The above-noted "Government Inspection Certificate" is issued by inspectors of the Fruit and Vegetable Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration. Shippers of the above fresh fruits and vegetables should be referred to that agency. An export certificate (Form EQ-375) is not required.

B. E. P. Q. 514, 2d Revision, Supplement No. 1

NOVEMBER 3, 1952.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, DOMINION OF CANADA

The Destructive Insect and Pest Regulations, established by Order in Council P. C. 2057 of April 26, 1949, as amended, have been further amended by P. C. 3811, August 21, 1952 in accordance with provisions cited below. See B. E. P. Q. 514, 2d Revision, and amend as follows:

PORTS OF ENTRY AMENDED

1. *Page 4.*—Paragraph 4 (1), add Victoria, B. C.; paragraph 4 (2), delete Victoria, B. C., and add Edmonton, Alta.

FIVE-LEAVED PINES NOW AUTHORIZED

2. *Page 5.*—Delete paragraph 9 (1) (b) pertaining to five-leaf pines.

VIRUS DISEASES OF STONE FRUITS

3. Pages 7 and 8.—Delete paragraph (6) (a), (b), and (c). New provisions are as follows:

(6) (a) All hybrids and horticultural varieties of sweet cherry *Prunus avium* (including Mazzard seedling stock), sour cherry *P. cerasus*, chokecherry *P. virginiana* (including var. *demissa*), Mahaleb cherry *P. mahaleb*, peach *P. persica*, nectarine *P. persica* var. *nectarina* and almond *P. amygdalus*, including trees, root stock, cuttings, scions, budsticks, seeds (except peach and nectarine) and cherry pollen, from the United States of America, unless each shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued and signed by an authorized officer of a State or the Federal Department of Agriculture establishing that the material included in the shipment originated in a nursery or other source, and that the virus diseases Little Cherry (not including western X little cherry), Albino Cherry, Cherry Buckskin, and Pink Fruit, are not known to occur either in the nursery or other source, or within one mile thereof.

(b) All hybrids and horticultural varieties of peach *Prunus persica*, nectarine *P. persica* var. *nectarina*, almond *P. amygdalus*, apricot *P. armeniaca*, plum *P. domestica*, Japanese plum *P. salicina*, and Damson plum *P. insititia*, including root stock, cuttings, scions, budsticks, and trees from the United States of America, unless each shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued and signed by an authorized officer of a State or of the Federal Department of Agriculture establishing that the material included in the shipment originated in a nursery or other source, and that the virus disease Phony Peach is not known to occur either in the nursery or other source or within $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 mile thereof.

(c) All hybrids and horticultural varieties of peach *Prunus persica*, nectarine *P. persica* var. *nectarina*, almond *P. amygdalus*, apricot *P. armeniaca*, plum *P. domestica*, Japanese plum *P. salicina*, Damson plum *P. insititia*, and Bessey cherry *P. besseyi*, including trees, root stock, cuttings, scions, budsticks, and seeds, from the United States of America, unless each shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued and signed by an authorized officer of a State or of the Federal Department of Agriculture establishing that the material included in the shipment originated in a nursery or other source, and that the virus disease Peach Mosaic is not known to occur either in the nursery or other source, or within 1 mile thereof.

(d) All hybrids and horticultural varieties of peach *P. persica*, nectarine *P. persica* var. *nectarina*, almond *P. amygdalus*, apricot *P. armeniaca*, plum *P. domestica*, Japanese plum *P. salicina*, and Damson plum *P. insititia*, including root stock, trees, cuttings, scions, budsticks, and seeds, to the Province of British Columbia from the United States of America, unless each shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued and signed by an authorized officer of a State or of the Federal Department of Agriculture establishing that the virus diseases Peach Yellows and Little Peach are not known to occur either in the nursery or other source, or within 1 mile thereof.

CORN AND CORN PRODUCTS FROM THE UNITED STATES

4. Pages 8 and 9.—Delete paragraph (8) (a) and (b). New provisions are as follows:

(8) (a) All cornstalks, including sorghums, broomcorn, and popcorn, whether used for packing or other purposes, green sweet corn, corn on the cob, shelled corn, and corn cobs, into the Provinces of Alberta and British Columbia from the United States of America unless:

(i) such corn and corn parts have been manufactured or processed in such a manner as to eliminate all risk of carriage of the European corn borer, *Pyrausta nubilalis* Hbn., or

(ii) each shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued and signed by an officer of a State or the Federal Department of Agriculture, establishing that each such shipment has been fumigated in a vacuum or airtight vault as prescribed in the following fumigation schedules, or

(iii) each shipment of shelled corn is accompanied by a certificate issued and signed by an officer of a State or the Federal Department of Agriculture stating that the corn has been examined and found free from the European corn borer, *Pyrausta nubilalis*, Hbn., and corn cob and corn stalk debris, or

(iv) each shipment of shelled corn is accompanied by a certificate issued and signed by an officer of a State or the Federal Department of Agriculture stating that the shelled corn had been passed through a screen of half-inch

mesh or less, and is believed to be free from corn parts capable of harbouring a larva of the European corn borer, or

(v) each shipment of such corn or corn parts is accompanied by a certificate issued and signed by an officer of a State or the Federal Department of Agriculture, establishing that the corn or corn parts contained in the shipment originated in a State in which the European corn borer, *Pyrausta nubilalis* Hbn., is not known to occur.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 595

FEBRUARY 27, 1952.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, CAPE VERDE ISLANDS (PORTUGUESE)

SANITARY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

No plant (plants and parts thereof) can be landed in the Islands without being accompanied by a sanitary certificate issued by competent authority in the country of origin in which it is attested that it comes from a clean area and that its sanitary state is good.

The presentation of this certificate is compulsory and without it customs authorities will not permit the clearance through Customs. Plants must be inspected by the competent sanitary authorities where importation is made.

(The above regulations have been abstracted from a Foreign Service Despatch dated June 11, 1951 from Lisbon, Portugal, entitled "Customs Regulations on Shipments from the United States to the Cape Verde Islands," and transmitted by the Embassy secretary.)

AVERY S. HOYT,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 596

APRIL 29, 1952.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF COSTA RICA

This revised summary of the plant quarantine import restrictions of Costa Rica is presented for the information of exporters of plants and plant products to that country and for plant quarantine officials.

It was prepared by R. G. Oakley, Supervisor of Export Certification, Division of Plant Quarantines, from translations of Decree No. 14 as amended by Decree No. 701 applicable to importations of plants and plant products, and was reviewed by the Ministry of Agriculture of Costa Rica.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, nor is it to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The original Decrees should be consulted for the exact texts.

This circular supersedes that portion of B. E. P. Q. 445, dated May 10, 1937, relating to Costa Rica, as well as supplement No. 6 to that circular, dated October 24, 1950.

W. L. POPHAM,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF COSTA RICA

BASIC LEGISLATION

Decree No. 14 of November 8, 1929, from La Gaceta of November 9, 1929, as amended by Decree No. 701 from La Gaceta of September 13, 1949.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

1. Importation by private individuals of living plants, seeds, and other vegetative parts of the following, is prohibited:

Cacao (*Theobroma* spp.).

Coffee (*Coffea* spp.).

Sugarcane (*Saccharum* spp.).

Plants, which in the judgment of the Department of Agriculture, may be prejudicial to agriculture of Costa Rica.

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED**IMPORT PERMIT AND INSPECTION ON ARRIVAL REQUIRED**

2. The importer shall apply to the Department of Agriculture for a license to import live plants and parts thereof, such as roots, tubers, bulbs, rhizomes, sprouts, etc., the seeds of forage and vegetable crops for planting or immediate consumption, and of ornamental plants and trees.

The Department of Agriculture will examine reproductive plants as soon as they arrive in the country and if they are found in perfect sanitary condition, it shall advise the interested party and the Ministry of Finance so that the plants may be cleared from the customhouse.

3. In case an examination should determine that the importation is the carrier of pathogenic agents, it shall be destroyed with previous notification to the owner who shall attach no liability to the Government for the loss.

IMPORTATIONS AUTHORIZED FOR EXPERIMENTAL PURPOSES

4. The Department of Agriculture is authorized to import any class of plants, including those listed in regulation 1, for experimental purposes without being subjected to above procedure.

B. E. P. Q. 360
Supplement No. 2

OCTOBER 18, 1952.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, ISLAND OF CYPRUS

Order in Council No. 2402, Plants (Prevention of Diseases) Amendment Order, 1950 of March 4, 1950 of the Governor of Cyprus amends the principal Orders (No. 1421 published May 31, 1931, No. 1426 published July 31, 1931, and No. 1643 published June 28, 1935) as follows:

IMPORTATION OF SUNFLOWER SEED RESTRICTED

"Clause 7 of the principal Orders is amended by inserting immediately after the words, 'except cottonseed,' (line 5) the words, 'and sunflower seeds.'"

Accordingly see B. E. P. Q. 360 and amend items on the following page references to read as indicated:

First entry under caption "Importation Unrestricted" should read: "CEREALS AND ALL DRY SEEDS, except cottonseed and sunflower seed, free from husk, straw, and earth; acorns and valonia."

Article 7, first entry, should read: "Wheat, barley, and other cereals, and all dry seeds (except cottonseed and sunflower seed), properly cleaned from the husk, straw, and earth."

W. L. POPHAM,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 403, 2d Revision
Supplement No. 2

FEBRUARY 25, 1952.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF FRANCE**CHESTNUT TREES AND WOOD PROHIBITED BUT CHESTNUTS AUTHORIZED SUBJECT TO TREATMENT**

(Ministerial Order of December 11, 1950)

1. The importation of chestnut trees and wood from all countries is prohibited, including nursery-grown and other living plants of chestnut, chestnut wood for tanning, fuel, etc., logs, squared timber, saw wood, and chestnut cask staves.

The importation of chestnuts in shell or not, from all countries is authorized on condition that shipments be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate. In case of infection by *Endothia parasitica* in the exporting country, the certificate will specify that the chestnuts have been disinfected under a process acceptable to the French Plant Protection Service. (NOTE.—The following treatment, according to information furnished by the Ministry of Agriculture on October 19, 1951, is acceptable: Immersion for at least 1 hour in water containing 1 percent of formalin or for 30 minutes in water containing 2 percent of formalin.)

CORRECTIONS TO B. E. P. Q. 403, 2D REVISION

2. Ministerial Order of July 1, 1951 revokes Ministerial Order of August 1, 1946. (See this last Order, pages 3 to 5 of B. E. P. Q. 403, 2d Revision, and the first paragraph under the caption "Importation Prohibited" on page 1, and delete. The new order omits reference to importations from outside sources, but conditions of entry to France for plants and plant products from the United States remain essentially the same as before by provisions of the Ministerial Order of June 18, 1948 as amended (see page 5) and by the San Jose scale regulation (see page 7).)

3. The International Phylloxera Convention signed at Berne on November 3, 1881 was denounced by France in 1950 according to information furnished by the Ministry of Agriculture on December 11, 1951. (See "Phylloxera Regulations" on page 6 of B. E. P. Q. 403, 2d Revision and citation of Grapevines under "Importation Prohibited" on page 1, and delete.)

AVERY S. HOYT,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 597

APRIL 29, 1952.

**PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC
OF GUATEMALA**

This revised summary of the plant quarantine import restrictions of Guatemala is presented for the information of exporters of plants and plant products to that country and for plant quarantine officials.

It was prepared by R. G. Oakley, Supervisor of Export Certification, Division of Plant Quarantines, from translations of the several Guatemalan Decrees applicable to importations of plants and plant products, and was reviewed by the Ministry of Agriculture of Guatemala.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, nor is it to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The original Decrees should be consulted for the exact texts.

This circular supersedes that portion of B. E. P. Q. 445, dated May 10, 1937, relating to Guatemala, as well as supplements Nos. 4 and 5 to that circular, dated August 1, 1947, and August 12, 1949.

W. L. POPHAM.
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

**PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC
OF GUATEMALA****BASIC LEGISLATION**

Decree of August 29, 1919 as amended January 15, 1920; also Decrees of May 2, 1922, April 28, 1923 (as amended December 16, 1946), September 8, 1923, November 6, 1923, and August 1, 1949.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

1. Importations of the following articles are prohibited, except as provided below:

Banana plants (*Musa spp.*) from the Antilles and countries around the Gulf of Honduras. (Decree of November 6, 1923.)

Citrus (*Citrus spp.*) propagating material (fruit, seed, or plants), except that the Ministry of Agriculture may grant licenses for importations unaffected by destructive insects and diseases. (Decree of August 1, 1949.)

Coffee (*coffea spp.*) seeds or plants, except seeds imported through the Ministry of Agriculture. (Decree of September 8, 1923.)

Gardenia or Cape Jasmine plants. (Decree of September 8, 1923.)

Mulberry trees. (Decree of May 24, 1922.)

Sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarium*) shoots. (Decree of January 15, 1920.)

Used Sacks. (Decree of April 28, 1923.) (Note: Amendment of December 16, 1946 canceled by resolution of August 2, 1950.)

GENERAL REGULATIONS

REQUIRED INSPECTION CERTIFICATE

2. An inspection certificate issued by competent authority (State or Federal) of the place of origin is obligatory with each shipment of plants, parts thereof, seeds, or fruits, and all packing materials, declaring them to be free from diseases of a contagious character and that they are from sources where no insects, fungi, or other parasites exist, the introduction of which might constitute a danger to the cultures of the country. The certificate is to be visaed by a Guatamalan Consul. (Decrees of August 29, 1919, and September 8, 1923.)

Exception to above stated certificate requirements is that the certificate is not required in the case of flower and vegetable seeds imported in small packages or small parcel post packages or shipments as samples without commercial value. (Decree of January 15, 1920, modified by resolution of June 4, 1932.)

3. Any importation of seeds or plants unaccompanied by the certificate required by the Decree of August 29, 1919, will be sent by the customs or postal officials to the Direction General of Agriculture, where the interested persons may obtain them after inspection, and if necessary, disinfection, at the expense of the interested persons. (Decree of January 15, 1920.)

B. E. P. Q. 598

July 24, 1952.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC
OF HONDURAS

This summary of the only existing plant quarantine import restrictions of Honduras is presented for the information of exporters of plants and plant products to that country and for plant quarantine officials.

It was prepared by R. G. Oakley of the Division of Plant Quarantines, from a decree of February 16, 1952, published in Foreign Commerce Weekly of March 24, 1952.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts nor is it to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The original decree should be consulted for the exact text.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC
OF HONDURAS

BASIC LEGISLATION

Decree, published in La Gaceta of February 16, 1952.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

1. Importation of the following articles is prohibited:
Used jute or "bramant" coffee sacks.

Merchandise packed in sacks previously used for packing coffee.

OTHER RESTRICTIONS

None.

B. E. P. Q. 404, 2d Revision

January 4, 1952.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, INDIA

This revision of the plant quarantine import restrictions of India has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

The circular was prepared by Richard Faxon, Division of Plant Quarantines, from the "Rules for Regulating the Import of Plants, etc., into British India," Notification No. F. 320/35-A, July 20, 1936, corrected up to June 27, 1951, fur-

nished by the American Embassy, New Delhi, India, in Despatch 765, dated October 3, 1951, and from other valid notifications.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of its preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for the original, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, INDIA

BASIC LEGISLATION

The Destructive Insects and Pests Act, approved February 3, 1914, as amended.

The act empowers the Governor-General-in-Council, by notification of the Gazette of India, to prohibit or regulate the importation into British India of any article or class of articles likely to cause infection of any crop.

The act also empowers the local government, subject to the control of the Governor-General-in-Council, to make rules for the detention, inspection, disinfection, or destruction of such article or class of articles and to impose penalties for infractions of the said rules.

RULES FOR REGULATING THE IMPORT OF PLANTS, ETC., INTO BRITISH INDIA

Notification No. F. 320/35-A., dated July 20, 1936 (corrected to June 27, 1951)

DEFINITIONS

1. In this order :

- (i) "Official certificate" means a certificate granted by the proper officer or authority in the country of origin (exports of plants and plant products from the United States to India must be certified by the United States Department of Agriculture);
- (ii) "Plant" means a living plant or part thereof, but does not include seeds;
- (iii) "Prescribed port" means any of the following ports: Bombay, Calcutta, Cochin, Dhanushkodi, Madras, Negapatam, Port Blair, and Tuticorin;
- (iv) All provisions referring to plants or seeds shall apply also to all packing material used in packing or wrapping such plants or seeds.

MAIL AND PARCEL POST

2. No plant shall be imported into India by means of the letter or sample post; provided that sugarcane for planting intended to be grown under the personal supervision of the Government Sugarcane Expert, Coimbatore, may be imported by him by such post.

IMPORTATION BY AIR

3. No plant shall be imported into India by air; provided that plants which are infested with living insects and are intended for the introduction of such living insects may be so imported if they are accompanied by a special certificate from the Head of Division of Entomology, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, that such plants are imported for the purpose of introducing such insects.

PRESS NOTES—RULES REGARDING PLANT IMPORTS

(Despatch 958, 11/2/51, Amembassy, New Delhi)

Under the existing rules the import of the following *seeds* by air is restricted:

- (i) The import of Hevea rubber seeds is prohibited from America and West Indies except by the Director of Agriculture, Madras.
- (ii) The import of seeds of flax, berseem, cotton, and Mexican jumping beans is prohibited.
- (iii) The import of coffee seeds and coffee beans is prohibited except by the Director of Research, Indian Coffee Board, Bangalore. This prohibition does not apply to (a) roasted and ground coffee, or (b) to a consignment of unroasted or unground coffee beans or seeds produced in India or in Burma and covered by a certificate of origin in the specified form and signed by a competent authority.

(iv) The import of sunflower seeds from Peru and Argentina is prohibited. The transit of plants through India by air, or their transshipment, is, however, permitted provided they are accompanied by an official certificate and are packed in such containers as will not permit insects reaching or leaving the plant material and as are not opened in any part of India.

FUMIGATION

4. No plants other than fruits and vegetables intended for consumption, potatoes, sugarcane, and unmanufactured tobacco, either raw or cured, shall be imported into India by sea except after fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas and at a prescribed port: *Provided*, That plants which are infested with living parasitized insects and are intended for the introduction of such parasites may be imported without such fumigation if they are accompanied by a special certificate from the Head of Division of Entomology, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, that such plants are imported for the purpose of introducing such parasites.

CERTIFICATION

5. (1) No plants, other than manufactured tobacco imported from Burma, fruits and vegetables intended for consumption, and potatoes, shall be imported into India by sea from the United States unless accompanied by an official certificate, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, that they are free from injurious insects and diseases.

(2) The certificate shall be in the form prescribed in the Third Schedule, or in a form as near thereto as may be, and supplying all information called for in that form, which follows:

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that

(the plant(s), living plant(s), or plant products

(a representative sample of the plant(s), living plant(s), or plant products

(Strike out words not applicable)

included in the consignment, of which particulars are given below were/was thoroughly examined on the (date) _____ by (name) _____ a duly authorized official of the _____ and found to be healthy, no evidence of the presence of any injurious insects, pest, or disease (destructive to agricultural or horticultural crops or to trees or bushes) having been found in/on them, and that the consignment (including the packing) covered by this certificate has/not been treated in the following manner (e. g., fumigated

with_____or disinfected with_____} prior
with_____or disinfected with_____} immediately subsequent to inspection.

Inspected } in the field by a duly authorized inspector on-----
Not Inspected }

Signature_____
Official Status_____

Date_____

Number and description of packages_____

Distinguishing marks_____

Description of plants or plant products or parts thereof_____

Started to be grown at_____

Exported by_____

Name and address of consignee_____

Name of vessel or particulars of route_____

Date of shipment_____

Port or place of entry_____

Additional Certificate(s) attached_____

(Give here details of any special certificates issued in respect to imports specifically scheduled.)

POTATOES BY SEA

6. Potatoes shall not be imported into India by sea except from Burma, unless they are accompanied by:

(a) A certificate from the consignor stating fully in what country and in what district of such country the potatoes were grown, and

(b) An official certificate stating:

(i) That no case of warty disease (*Synchytrium endobioticum*) of potatoes or the existence of the pests, golden nematode (*Heterodera rostochiensis*) and Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*) in any stage of development has occurred at any time during 12 months preceding the date of the certificate within 5 miles of the place where the potatoes included in the consignment were grown;

(ii) That the crop from which the potatoes were derived was officially inspected in the field and that the degree of freedom from virus diseases was sufficiently high to ensure the suitability of the progeny for seed purposes and that the said crop was not grown in the vicinity of any unhealthy potato crop; and

(iii) That a representative sample of potatoes included in the consignment was thoroughly examined and found to be healthy and there was no evidence in it of the presence of any insect pest or fungus destructive to agricultural and horticultural crops;

Provided, That potatoes may be imported from Italy if they are accompanied by a certificate of freedom from disease granted by a Royal Phytopathological Institute in Italy;

Provided also, That potatoes may be imported under a certificate from the Head of Division of Botany, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, or the Plant Protection Adviser to the Government of India, or the Director, Central Potato Research Institute.

RUBBER PLANTS

7. Rubber plants shall not be imported into India by sea unless, in addition to the general certificate required under Rule 5, they are accompanied by an official certificate that the estate from which the plants have originated or the individual plants are free from *Fomes lignosus*, *Sphaerostilbe repens*, *Dothidella ulei* (= *Melanopsammopsis ulei*), *Fusicladium macrosporum*, and *Oidium heveae*.

CITRUS PLANTS

8A. No lemon plants, lime plants, orange plants, grapefruit plants, or other citrus plants, and no cuttings of such plants shall be imported into India unless, in addition to the general certificate required under Rule 5, they are accompanied by an official certificate that they are free from the *Mal Secco* caused by *Deutero-phoma tracheiphila*, or that the disease does not exist in the country in which they were grown.

TOBACCO

8B. Unmanufactured tobacco, either raw or cured, shall not be imported into India by sea except from Burma or the Kalat State, unless, in addition to the general certificate required under Rule 5, it is accompanied by an official certificate that it is free from *Ephestia elutella* or that the pest does not exist in the country of origin. (See also PQM No. 540.)

Provided, That in the case of tobacco unaccompanied by such certificates, the consignment shall be examined on importation by such officer as the Central Government may appoint, on payment of such fee, if any, to meet the cost of such examination as it may direct.

SUGARCANE

9. (1) The importation of sugarcane into India by sea from the Fiji Islands, New Guinea, Australia, or the Philippine Islands is prohibited absolutely.

(2) The importation of sugarcane into India by sea from any other country is prohibited unless, in addition to the general certificate required under Rule 5, it is accompanied by an official certificate that it has been examined and found free from cane borers, scale insects, whiteflies, root disease (any form), pineapple disease, *Ceratostomella paradoxa* (*Thielaviopsis paradoxa*), sereh, and cane gummosis, that it was obtained from a crop which was free from mosaic disease, and that the Fiji disease of sugarcane does not occur in the country of export:

Provided, That in the case of canes for planting imported direct by the Government Sugarcane Expert, Coimbatore, and intended to be grown under his personal supervision, such certificates shall be required only in respect to the freedom of the country of export from the Fiji disease of sugarcane.

HEVEA

10. (a) Hevea rubber plants and hevea rubber seeds shall not be imported into India from America or from the West Indies except by the Director of Agriculture, Madras.

FLAXSEED, BERSEEM, AND COTTONSEED

11. (a) Seeds of flax, berseem, and cotton shall not be imported by letter or sample post or otherwise than by sea. (See also 13 and 14 (2).)

(b) The importation of "Mexican jumping beans (*Sebastiania palmeri*) of the family Euphorbiaceae" is prohibited absolutely.

COFFEE

12. Coffee plants, coffee seeds, and coffee beans shall not be imported into India except for experimental planting purposes only by the Director of Research, Indian Coffee Board, Bangalore, who shall take all measures necessary to ensure that such coffee plants, beans, or seeds as are imported by him are free from plant diseases and injurious insects:

Provided, That the prohibition hereinbefore contained shall not apply to (i) roasted and ground coffee, or (ii) a consignment of unroasted or unground coffee beans or seeds produced in India or in Burma and covered by a certificate of origin signed by an authorized official.

13. Flax seeds and berseem (Egyptian clover) seeds shall not be imported into India by sea, unless the consignee produces before the Collector of Customs a license from a Department of Agriculture in India in that behalf.

RAW COTTON

14. (1) Unginned cotton, other than cotton from a port of Saurashtra or of the Lasbella or Kalat State which has been produced in India shall not be imported by sea or by air.

(2) Cottonseed shall not be imported by sea save for experimental purposes by one of the Directors of Agriculture and shall not be so imported by such officer save at the port of Bombay and in quantities not exceeding one hundred-weight in any one consignment and on condition that it will be fumigated on importation with carbon bisulphide or methyl bromide: *Provided*, that, if the cottonseed is accompanied by a certificate from a Government Entomologist of the country of origin to the effect that the seed and its container have been treated in such a way as to destroy all insect life, the seed shall be examined on importation by such officer as the Central Government may appoint and shall not be required to be refumigated unless such examination shows that refumigation is necessary.

GINNED COTTON

Notification No. 1581, Agri., dated October 1, 1931, as amended up to April 18, 1950, Regulating the Import into British India of American Cotton or West Indies cotton.

DEFINITIONS

1. In this order :

(i) "Cotton" includes ginned cotton, and droppings, stripplings, fly and other waste products of a cotton mill, other than yarn waste, but does not include cottonseed or unginned cotton.

(ii) "American cotton" means all cotton produced in any part of America.

(iii) "Bale" means any pressed package of cotton of whatever size or density.

(iv) "Square Bale" means a bale exceeding 270 pounds.

(v) "Round Bale" means a bale not exceeding 270 pounds.

(vi) "West Indies Cotton" means all cotton produced in any part of the West Indies.

2. The entry of American cotton or West Indies cotton is restricted to the ports of Bombay and Madras.

(a) On or before the departure of a ship carrying a consignment of American cotton or West Indies cotton for Bombay or Madras from the port from which the cotton is consigned, the consignee shall ascertain the name of the ship, the

probable date of its arrival in Bombay or Madras, and the number of square and round bales in the above consignment, and furnish this information to Customs and other authorities in Bombay and Madras at least 14 days before the arrival of the ship at the port concerned.

(b) The cotton shall be disinfected on arrival at Bombay or Madras, as prescribed by the local government.

(c) Cost of fumigation is payable to Collectors of Customs at Bombay or Madras.

Samples of American or West Indies cotton by parcel post or ship's parcels not exceeding 20 pounds each shall be fumigated free of charge at Bombay or Madras Customs House fumigation chamber.

SUNFLOWER SEED

14A. Sunflower seed shall not be imported into India from Argentina and Peru by means of letter or sample post or as passengers' accompanied baggage or by any other means.

ONION SMUT

14B. No bulbs or plants of onion (*Allium cepa*), garlic (*Allium sativum*), shallot (*Allium ascalonicum*), leek (*Allium porrum*), chive (*Allium schoenoprasum*) shall be imported into India unless they are accompanied, in addition to the general certificates required under Rule 5, by an official phytosanitary certificate guaranteeing freedom from the fungus disease, *Urocystis cepulae*. (Notification of amendment of Notification No. F. 320/35-A, dated July 20, 1936, effective September 11, 1951.)

15. Nothing in these rules shall be deemed to apply to:

(1) The bringing by sea or by air from one port or place in India to another such port or place; or

(2) The transit of plants through India by air, or their transshipment if they are accompanied by official certificates as prescribed in entry (i) of Rule 1, and are packed in such containers as will not permit insects reaching or leaving the plant material and as are not to be opened in any part of India.

B. E. P. Q. 404, 2d Revision, Supplement No. 1

MAY 29, 1952.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, INDIA

Notification No. F. 16-5(1)/43-A, as corrected up to January 28, 1952, of the Department of Education, Health and Lands of the Government of India, and promulgated for the purpose of prohibiting, regulating, and restricting the import of live fungi into India, contains the following according to a despatch from the American Embassy in New Delhi:

1. In this order, "fungus" means any living fungus in culture media or on living plants or any fungus spores or mycelium intended to be so cultured, but excludes dried specimens not intended to be so used.

2. No fungus shall be imported into India unless

(a) It is consigned to the Head of Division of Mycology, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, Forest Mycologist, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun; or

(b) It is accompanied by a special permit, in accordance with the form set forth in the Schedule to this order, authorizing such importation issued by the Head of Division of Mycology, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi or Forest Mycologist, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun.

Provided, That a permit shall not be refused in respect of any fungus which is not, in the opinion of the Head of Division of Mycology, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi or Forest Mycologist, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, likely to cause infection to any crop.

(Note.—The permit must be obtained in advance of sending the order. The tubes or other container of the fungus must be clearly and distinctly marked with the name of the fungus, which should agree with the name on the import permit.)

AVERY S. HOYT,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 469, Revised

APRIL 2, 1952.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, ITALY

This revision of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of Italy appears necessary in view of recent orders of the Italian Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry which revoke those presented in B. E. P. Q. 469 and its supplements. It has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant quarantine officials and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products from the United States to Italy.

The revision was prepared by Richard Faxon, Division of Plant Quarantines, from a translation of "Disposizioni Fitosanitarie Relative Alla Importazione e al Transite del Vegetali." It was reviewed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in Rome.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of its preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

W. L. POPHAM,

Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, ITALY**BASIC LEGISLATION**

International Antiphylloxera Convention of Berne, November 3, 1881, and Royal Decrees of February 26, 1888, and December 15, 1889, implementing the Convention; Law No. 987 of June 18, 1931 for the protection of plants and plant products; and Royal Decree of October 12, 1933.

Law No. 987 states that the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Ministero dell'Agricoltura e delle foreste), with the advice of the Ministry of Corporations, can, by decree, suspend the importation and transit of plants, parts of plants, and seeds found to be infected; establish frontier stations and ports of entry for permitted importations; and promulgate rules and regulations governing the entry of those products. Representatives of the Ministry at frontier stations and ports are authorized, in accordance with rules promulgated by the Ministry, to order disinfection or destruction of infected shipments, packing materials, containers and other which may serve as carriers of infection, and to prohibit the introduction and transit of plants and seeds carrying pathogenic organisms.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF ENTRY

(Ministerial Orders of March 24, 1948, April 23, 1948, and July 1, 1948)

POR TS OF ENTRY

1. The importation from foreign countries of living plants, plant parts, seeds, and other plant products intended for growing and propagation, including fruits, greens, and vegetables in general, must enter through the Customs at: Ventimiglia, Genoa, Turin, Milan, Bolzano, Udine, Venice, Verona, Livorno, Rome, Naples, Bari, Brindisi, Taranto, Reggio Calabria, Messina, Palermo, Catania, Syracuse, Cagliari, and Olbia.

2. Packages containing such plant material must be refused entry when presented at other customs offices. However, such packages may be reshipped to the nearest Customs listed in article 1, when the interested person requests the Customs authority to do so and is willing to pay the cost of reshipment. In other cases varying from normal procedure the Customs officer must notify a competent regional phytopathological laboratory, which will carry out the prescribed inspection where convenient at the expense of the interested person.

INSPECTION REQUIRED

3. Shipments of plant material referred to in the preceding articles arriving at one of the customs offices listed in article 1 are admitted for importation after inspection by a special inspector for plant diseases assigned by a competent phytopathological laboratory to the customs officer in charge.

PLANTS MAY BE SUBJECTED TO QUARANTINE

4. In case of doubt about the presence or nature of a disease noted by the inspector, he may permit the importation of the suspected plant on condition that it must be grown in a prescribed place under the control of a phytopathological laboratory, and that it is not admitted to circulation or in commerce until after it is known to be free from disease.

TOLERANCE OF COMMON PESTS

5. In case the inspector finds the material lightly infested with a foreign pest already widespread in Italy but not yet plentiful in every zone, and the material is addressed to a zone recognized as infested or infected, and for the shipment to reach there it must cross an area free from the pest, he may prescribe the use of special packing and adopt safeguards to prevent such packages, during their transit, from being diverted to another destination or consignee.

SEEDS OF FORAGE PLANTS

6. Seeds of forage plants are admitted for importation after it has been ascertained that they are free from all species of *Cuscuta*. The confirmation is made by the phytopathological inspector, or from samples drawn by the said inspector and confirmed by an authorized seed-testing laboratory.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

7. The importation and transit of the following plants and plant parts are suspended, except as provided:

(a) Fruit-bearing plants, parts thereof, and fresh fruits of whatever sort from the United States, and certain other countries, on account of foreign fruit flies of the genera *Anastrepha* and *Dacus*, and of the cryptogam *Diaporthe perniciosa*. (See proviso under subparagraph b.)

(b) Citrus plants, parts thereof, fruits, and fresh peel from all foreign countries, on account of the scale, *Lepidosaphes glomerii*, the whiteflies (Aleyrodidae), and of the cryptogams *Pseudomonas citri*, *Corticium salmonicolor*, *Sphaeropsis tumefaciens*, and *Gloeosporium limetticolum*. Provided that citrus fruits, notwithstanding sub-paragraph b above, are permitted importation and transit through the port of Genoa during the period December 1 to March 31, on the condition each fruit is individually wrapped in paper. All fruit must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the official agency for plant protection of the exporting country, indicating origin and attesting that the fruit is free from dangerous and widespread plant pests. The certificate must also contain the necessary data to identify the shipment, with the name of the shipper, broker, and consignee. If the shipment does not satisfy all the required conditions it will be subjected to any necessary treatment.

(c) Potato tubers, fruits, and green parts of all species of Solanaceae (tomato, eggplant, pepper, tobacco, etc.) from all foreign countries, on account of potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum*) and of the coleopterous chrysomelids of the genus *Epitrix* (*E. cucumeris*, *E. fuscula*) and others.

(d) Fresh almonds in the shell from all foreign countries on account of *Eurytoma amygdali* and of the cryptogam *Ascochyta chlorospora*.

(e) Plants and parts of plants and fruits of the family Cactaceae from all foreign countries, on account of the danger of introducing insects, fungi, and bacteria harmful to the Indian fig (*Opuntia ficus-indica*).

(f) Plants and parts of plants of conifers from all foreign countries of the genera: *Abies*, *Picea*, *Pinus*, *Pseudotsuga*, and *Tsuga*.

The importation and transit of plants and their parts of the genera of conifers other than those just listed are permitted subject to the presentation of a certificate issued by the phytopathological authority of the country of origin, written in Italian or French, attesting that the material is free from disease or harmful insects, in particular from *Rhabdochine pseudotsugae*. The certificate should also indicate the origin of the material and all data needed to identify the shipment.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE

8. The regulations of the preceding articles are applicable also to all plants, parts of plants, and seeds carried personally by travelers coming from foreign countries by whatever means (air, sea, railroad, etc.)

FREE PORT IMPORTATIONS

9. The landing in a free port or free depot is prohibited of plants, parts of plants, and plant products, the importation and transit of which has been suspended, from steamers, arriving in any port of the national territory.

OFFICIAL IMPORTATIONS FOR EXPERIMENT

10. In case of importations made for the State for the purpose of study or experiment, the preceding articles do not apply, provided the importations are authorized by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, who may issue instructions to follow and establish further methods and control to be applied.

PLANT PRODUCTS FOR FOOD OR INDUSTRY

11. Plant products intended for food or industrial purposes, except those mentioned in articles 1, 6, and 7 (plants for propagation, seeds forage plants, and prohibited plants) are permitted entry through any customs port.

B. E. P. Q. 547, Revised

AUGUST 20, 1952.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, JAMAICA, BRITISH WEST INDIES

This revised summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of Jamaica, British West Indies, became necessary as a result of new regulations issued by that country and has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to Jamaica.

It was prepared by R. G. Oakley, Supervisor of Export Certification, Division of Plant Quarantines, from the Customs (Importation) (Prohibition) (Fruit, Plant and Vegetables) Proclamation, 1949, and orders remaining in force contained in Bulletin No. 33 entitled "A Summary of the Legislation of Jamaica Relating to Agriculture and Forestry," issued by the Department of Science and Agriculture, Jamaica, in 1944. It was reviewed by the Director of Agriculture of that country.

The information included in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but is not intended to be used independently of nor as a substitute for the original texts, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The original orders and proclamations should be consulted for the exact texts.

W. L. POPHAM,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, JAMAICA, BRITISH WEST INDIES³

BASIC LEGISLATION

"Cap. 350, The Protection from Disease (Plants) Law 1925," empowers the Governor to promulgate orders prohibiting or regulating the importation of plants, articles, or things likely to be the means of introducing or spreading plant disease in the island.

Law 34 of 1939 (The Customs Law, 1939), section 38, empowers the Governor to prohibit or regulate the importation of goods by proclamation. Section 39 of this law, which is subject to amendment by proclamation under section 38, describes the goods the importation of which is prohibited.

³This summary omits certain import restrictions of Jamaica which are not applicable to importations of plants or plant products from the United States.

SUMMARY

GENERAL ENTRY REQUIREMENTS

Shipments of fruits and vegetables (except onions, seeds, and dried products which require no certification) must be accompanied by a Federal phytosanitary certificate. (See par. 2.)

Import permits must be obtained in advance for importation of bees, honey, unhusked coconuts, cottonseed, plants and parts of plants (except seeds) for propagation. (See pars. 4, 5a, and 8.)

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

1. The importation of the following articles is prohibited by the laws cited:
 (a) CITRUS CRATES used as containers for bottles or other merchandise. (Proclamation of December 18, 1939.)

(b) COFFEE (*coffea* spp.) beans or ground coffee, roasted or unroasted, except roasted coffee by a permit from the Collector General. (Proclamation of December 18, 1941.)

(c) COPRA, except by permission of the Colonial Secretary. (P. R. & R. 1945, p. 99 (April 26, 1945).)

(d) CORNMEAL. (Proclamation of August 15, 1939.)

(e) UNPROCESSED PLANT PARTS or of EARTH or SOIL except as permitted by the Proclamation of October 11, 1949. (See regulations below.)

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

(Customs (Importation) (Prohibition) (Fruit, Plant and Vegetables) Proclamation of October 11, 1949.)

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

2. The importation from the United States of all fresh fruits and vegetables for consumption in the Island (except citrus fruits or any parts thereof) (see par. 2b) shall be allowed, subject to the following conditions:

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

(a) Shipments must be accompanied by a certificate issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, stating they are home grown, fresh, clean, and believed to be free of pests and diseases.

(b) Citrus fruit for consumption at the United States bases in the Island may be imported if certified as coming from the United States and believed to be free of pest or disease, but is otherwise prohibited.

POTATOES

(c) Certificate for potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum* L.) must also state that the potatoes are not infested by potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.), and that this disease does not occur within five miles of their place of origin; also that the potatoes are not infected by bacterial ring rot (*Corynebacterium sepedonicum* (Spiekermann & Kotthoff) Skaptason & Burkholder). NOTE.—The ring rot disease is widespread in the United States and inspection methods usually employed at ports may not reveal its presence, consequently the required certification is equivalent to an embargo except as follows: *Provided*, That potatoes for consumption at the United States Bases need not be specially certified with regard to potato wart or bacterial ring rot.

INSPECTION REQUIRED

(d) Importers of the produce referred to in sub-paragraph (a) must notify the Director of Agriculture prior to or within twenty-four hours of its arrival and the produce shall be subject to inspection and if infected with pest or disease may be treated to destroy such pest or disease or may itself be destroyed without compensation.

(e) The Director of Agriculture may import samples of fruits and vegetables for scientific and experimental purposes, notwithstanding above regulations.

DRIED FRUIT AND VEGETABLES, GRAIN, SEEDS, ONIONS, ETC.

(f) Dried fruit and vegetables, grains, seeds, and onions (*Allium* spp.) may be imported without a permit, or certification.

SEED POTATOES

3. Seed potatoes may only be imported into the Island by the Commissioner of Commerce and Industries and the Irish Potato Growers Co-operative Limited, and shall be subject to the same conditions as set out in paragraph 2c of these regulations.

COCONUTS AND COTTONSEED

4. Coconuts in the husk and cottonseed may only be imported into the Island by permission of the Director of Agriculture and under such conditions as he may impose.

PLANTS OR PARTS THEREOF

5. Plants or plant parts (any tree, plant, root, herb, grass, cuttings, buds, or grafts, or part thereof respectively, or any soil, article, coverings or packages in which the same may be enclosed, packed or otherwise contained) from the United States are only permitted entry at the port or airport of Kingston, provided that:

(a) A written permit granted by the Director of Agriculture is required prior to importation. The permit shall be in the form of a label and shall be forwarded by the importer to the supplier or shall be previously obtained by the importer if accompanying the plants or plant parts on arrival and shall be attached to each package containing the plants or plant parts.

(b) All plants or plant parts shall be subject to inspection on arrival and to such fumigation and disinfection as may be considered necessary by the Director of Agriculture or his representative and shall be destroyed without compensation if necessary to prevent the spread of pests and diseases.

(c) Any plants or plant parts imported contrary to these regulations may be destroyed.

FODDER AND LITTER

6. Fodder and litter may be imported in accordance with the provisions of the Animal Diseases (Importation) Control Regulations, 1948.

HAY AND STRAW

7. Hay, straw, and other unprocessed plant materials used for packing may be imported subject to inspection, but may be destroyed without compensation if in the opinion of the Director of Agriculture or his representative they are considered liable to introduce pests or diseases or noxious weeds.

BEEES AND HONEY

(Cap. 345, The Bees Importation, Protection and Transportation Law and Proclamation of March 12, 1942.)

8. The importation of bees, honey, or beekeeper's stock is prohibited without a written permit from the Director of Agriculture.

B. E. P. Q. 423, Supplement No. 1

FEBRUARY 27, 1952.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, COLONY OF MAURITIUS

IMPORTATION OF CORN AND POTATOES PROHIBITED

According to Foreign Tariffs and Trade Controls weekly of the Department of Commerce for February 19, 1951, the importation of corn (all varieties) and potatoes into the Colony from the United States is prohibited by a notice appearing in the Government Gazette of Mauritius of November 4, 1950.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 581, Supplement No. 1

MAY 20, 1952.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, NEW ZEALAND**IMPORTATION OF SOIL PROHIBITED**

(Introduction of Soil Prohibition Order 1952)

Save in accordance with any Act or regulations, or with the consent of the Minister of Agriculture and subject to such conditions as he thinks fit to impose, no person shall introduce into New Zealand any soil, sand, clay, or earth, whether by itself or with any goods. (NOTE.—This order, effective March 28, 1952, is a restriction to prevent introduction of Foot-and-Mouth Disease. Plants with soil are affected.)

AVERY S. HOYT,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 599

JULY 24, 1952.

**PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC
OF NICARAGUA**

This revised summary of the plant quarantine import restrictions of Nicaragua, superseding those contained in B. E. P. Q. 445 for Central America, is presented for the information of exporters of plants and plant products to that country and for plant quarantine officials.

It was prepared by R. G. Oakley of the Division of Plant Quarantines from a translation of Presidential Decree No. 25 of April 7, 1949, effective May 2, 1949.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original text, nor is it to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The original Decree should be consulted for the exact text.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

**PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC
OF NICARAGUA****BASIC LEGISLATION**

Presidential Decree No. 25 of April 7, 1949, effective May 2, 1949.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED**1. Importation of the following is prohibited:**

Sacks previously used for packing coffee (to prevent introduction of the coffee berry borer (*Stephanoderes hampei* Ferr.)).

OTHER RESTRICTIONS

None.

B. E. P. Q. 422, Supplement No. 5

MARCH 21, 1952.

**PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, KINGDOM
OF RUMANIA**

According to Circular 257 issued by the International Bureau of Universal Postal Union at Bern, Switzerland on November 6, 1951, the administration of Rumania supplied the following information on parcel post entry restrictions of that country:

1. Importations of living plants with roots are prohibited.

2. The following are admitted for importation on condition they are accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate:

Bulbs, shoots, and other parts of living plants,

Fresh fruits of all kinds,

Seeds of all kinds (flower, vegetables, trees, shrubs, agricultural plants or forest species),

Onions, rice, and pearl barley.

Parcels containing such articles without being accompanied by the phytosanitary certificate are destroyed.

(NOTE.—The above provisions lessen the almost absolute prohibition contained in Supplement No. 1 for United States products.)

AVERY S. HOYT,
Chief of Bureau.

B. E. P. Q. 418, Revised, Supplement No. 1

FEBRUARY 25, 1952.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BRITISH COLONY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

According to the "Foreign Commerce Weekly" of February 11, 1952, Government Notice No. 228 of December 7, 1951 of Trinidad and Tobago, and known as the Plant Protection (Amendment) Regulations, 1951, Regulation 20 of the Plant Protection Regulations, 1941, is relaxed to provide for the entry subject to permit conditions of cotton products named below and heretofore prohibited from the United States and certain other countries. Correct the first part of paragraph 19, p. 7, B. E. P. Q. 418, Revised, before the word "Provided" to read as follows:

COTTON IMPORTS SUBJECT TO PERMIT

"Cotton lint, cotton linters, cottonseed meal, and cottonseed cake may now be imported under permit issued by the Director of Agriculture, who is given discretion to determine the countries and places from which they may be imported and is also given the power to determine the condition of means of shipment and requirements of fumigation and certification."

AVERY S. HOYT,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 497, 2d Revision, Supplement No. 2

DECEMBER 31, 1952.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA

According to State Department Despatch No. 894, November 17, 1952, the Ministry of Agriculture of Venezuela in Resolution No. 2 of the Bureau of Agriculture published in *Gaceta Oficial* No. 23, 987, dated November 14, 1952, ordered:

IMPORTATION OF COFFEE AND COFFEE PRODUCTS PROHIBITED

1. It is prohibited to import seeds, plants, and parts of plants of coffee, and the products and subproducts of said plants.

2. The Federal Government, through the Ministry of Agriculture, may import such seeds, plants, parts of plants, and their products or subproducts for experimental purposes.

(NOTE.—The above order supplements special quarantines of Venezuela shown on page 3 of B. E. P. Q. 497, 2d Revision.)

AVERY S. HOYT,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

**LIST OF CURRENT QUARANTINE AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS
AND MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS**

[The domestic and foreign quarantine and other restrictive orders summarized herein are issued under the authority of the Plant Quarantine Act of Aug. 20, 1912, as amended, and the Insect Pest Act of March 3, 1905. The Mexican border regulations and the export-certification regulations are issued under specific acts of Congress.]

QUARANTINE ORDERS

The numbers assigned to these quarantines indicate merely the chronological order of issuance of both domestic and foreign quarantines in one numerical series. The quarantine numbers missing in this list are quarantines which have either been superseded or revoked. For convenience of reference these quarantines are here classified as domestic and foreign, the domestic quarantines being divided into (1) those applying primarily to the continental United States, and (2) those applying primarily to shipments from and to the Territories of Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

DOMESTIC PLANT QUARANTINES**QUARANTINES APPLYING TO THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES**

Black stem rust.—Quarantine 38 and supplemental regulations, revised, effective May 1, 1949, as amended effective February 11, 1950, and September 20, 1951, prohibit the interstate movement anywhere in the continental United States of all species of berberis, mahonia, and mahoberberis plants, other than those designated as being resistant to the black stem rust. Permits are required for interstate movement of plants of those species of berberis, mahonia, and mahoberberis that are known to be rust-resistant. The interstate movement of all seeds and fruits of berberis, mahonia, and mahoberberis is prohibited into the eradication States, comprising Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, except that an approved nurseryman within an eradication State may obtain mahonia seed from another approved nurseryman outside such State under prescribed safeguards. Such seeds and fruits from rust-resistant plants produced in the eradication States may be moved between or from such States under permit, or wherever produced, may be moved between noneradication States without restriction. Administrative instructions, effective April 22, 1950, designate rust-resistant species and varieties.

Gypsy moth and brown-tail moth.—Quarantine No. 45, revised, effective October 10, 1945, as amended effective August 9, 1952: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised effective August 30, 1948, the interstate movement from the regulated area to or through any point outside thereof of (1) live gypsy moths or brown-tail moths in any stage of development; (2) trees, shrubs, plants, and vines, both deciduous and evergreen, having persistent woody stems, and parts thereof, including Christmas trees; (3) timber products; (4) stone and quarry products; and (5) any other commodities or articles when found on inspection to be infested with the aforesaid insects in any of their stages. The regulated area covers Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and parts of the States of Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, New York, and Vermont.

Japanese beetle.—Quarantine No. 48, revised, effective April 30, 1948, as amended effective April 18, 1949, May 31, 1950, August 14 and October 22, 1951, and June 4, 1952: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the interstate movement of (1) soil, humus, compost, and decomposed manure; (2) forest, field, nursery, or greenhouse-grown woody or herbaceous plants or parts thereof for planting purposes; (3) cut flowers; and (4) fresh fruits and vegetables from the regulated area to or through any point outside thereof. The regulated area includes the entire States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Delaware, and the District of Columbia, and portions of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and Ohio.

Pink bollworm.—Quarantine No. 52, revised, effective June 11, 1948, as amended effective April 27, 1949, May 29, 1951, and April 4, 1952: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the interstate movement from the regulated areas of Arizona, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas, of (1) okra, including all parts of the plant, (2) cotton, wild cotton, including all parts of either cotton or wild-cotton plants, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton fiber, gin waste, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake, and meal; (3) bagging and other containers and wrappers of cotton and cotton products; (4) railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying regulated cotton products or which are fouled with such products; (5) when contaminated with regulated cotton products, any other commodities, including farm products, farm household goods, and farm equipment.

White pine blister rust.—Quarantine No. 63, effective July 1, 1946: Except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective July 1, 1946, and April 25, 1952, (1) prohibits the movement of five-leaved pines into the noninfected States of Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and the noninfected part of California, from any other State, although (a) five-leaved pines may be moved without restriction between these noninfected States and portions thereof when they have originated therein, and (b) there are no restrictions on the movement of five-leaved pines and parts thereof when not visibly infected with blister rust into or within that part of the continental United States outside the above-described noninfected area; (2) prohibits the movement of European black currants, except into and between the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Texas; (3) prohibits the movement of gooseberry and currant plants (other than European black currants) into parts of California, Georgia, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Tennessee, and West Virginia; and (4) restricts the movement of gooseberry and currant plants (other than European black currants) into control-areas comprising Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Vermont, and parts of Michigan, Minnesota, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Mexican fruitfly.—Quarantine No. 64, revised, effective November 26, 1945: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective November 26, 1945, the interstate movement from the regulated area of Texas of fruits of all varieties.

White-fringed beetle.—Quarantine No. 72, revised, effective May 26, 1948, as amended effective March 17, 1949, July 14, 1950, May 10, 1951, and July 5, 1952: Prohibits, except as provided in the regulations supplemental thereto, the interstate movement from the regulated areas in the States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee, to or through any point outside thereof, of (1) live white-fringed beetles in any stage of development; (2) soil independently or in connection with nursery stock, plants, or other things; (3) nursery stock and other stipulated plants or plant products; and (4) other articles as stipulated in § 301.72-3.

QUARANTINES APPLYING TO THE TERRITORIES OF HAWAII AND PUERTO RICO

Hawaiian fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 13, revised, effective June 24, 1948, prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the movement from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all fruits and vegetables, in the natural or raw state, peels of fruits of all genera, species, and varieties of the subfamilies *Aurantioideae*, *Rutoidea*, and *Toddalioideae*, of the botanical family *Rutaceae*: cut flowers; rice straw; and mango seeds to prevent the spread of the Mediterranean fruitfly (*Ceratitis capitata* Hendl.), melon fly (*Dacus cucurbitae* Coq.), Oriental fruitfly (*Dacus dorsalis* Hendl.), citrus canker (*Xanthomonas citri* (Hassee) Dowson), green coffee scale (*Coccus viridis* Green), bean pod borer (*Maruca testulalis* Geyer), bean butterfly (*Lampides boeticus* L.), Asiatic rice borer (*Chilo simplex* Butl.), mango weevil (*Cryptor hynchus mangiferae* F.), and Chinese rose beetle (*Adoretus sinicus* Burm.).

Sugarcane.—Quarantine No. 16, revised, effective January 1, 1935: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of canes of sugarcane, or cuttings or parts thereof, sugarcane leaves, and bagasse, on account of certain injurious insects and diseases of sugarcane, except that movement will

be allowed under permit of specific materials on condition that they have been or are to be so treated, processed, or manufactured that, in the judgment of the Department, their movement will involve no pest risk.

Sweetpotato.—Quarantine No. 30, revised, effective October 10, 1934, as amended, effective April 18, 1952: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of any variety of sweetpotato (*Ipomoea batatas* Poir.), regardless of the use for which the same is intended, on account of the sweetpotato stem borer (*Omphisa anastomosalis* Guen.) and the sweetpotato scarabeo (*Euscepae batatae* Waterh.). This prohibition does not apply to the movement under permit to designated northern United States ports of sweetpotatoes that have been given certain approved fumigation.

Territorial cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products.—Quarantine No. 47, effective June 13, 1952: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the movement of all parts and products of plants of the genus *Gossypium*, such as seeds, including seed cotton; cottonseed; cotton lint, linters, and other forms of cotton fiber; cottonseed hulls, cake, meal, and other cottonseed products, except oil; cotton waste; and all other unmanufactured parts of cotton plants; and all second-hand burlap and other fabric which have been used, or are of the kinds ordinarily used, for wrapping or containing cotton, from the Territory of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States on account of the pink bollworm of cotton (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saunders) and the cotton blister mite (*Eriophyes gossypii* Banks).

Puerto Rican fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 58, revised, effective January 22, 1941, as amended effective January 26, 1949, and December 7, 1949: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the movement from the Territory of Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all fruits and vegetables in the raw or unprocessed state, on account of certain injurious insects, including the fruitflies *Anastrepha suspensa* (Loew) and *A. mombinpraecoptans* Sein, and the bean-pod borer *Maruca testulalis* (Geyer).

Sand, soil, or earth, with plants from Hawaii and Puerto Rico.—Quarantine No. 60, revised, effective September 1, 1936: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of sand (other than clean ocean sand), soil, or earth around the roots of plants to prevent the spread of certain injurious insects, including *Phyllophaga* spp. (white grubs), *Phytalus* sp., *Adoretus* sp., and of several species of termites or white ants. Provision is made for the retention of potted plants on board vessels from Hawaii and Puerto Rico when evidence is presented satisfactory to the plant quarantine inspector that the soil has been so treated or is so safeguarded as to eliminate pest risk.

Hawaiian citrus nursery stock.—Quarantine No. 75, effective September 15, 1947: Prohibits the movement from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of plants or any plant part, except fruits and seeds, of all genera, species, and varieties of the sub-families Aurantioideae, Rutoideae, and Toddalioideae of the botanical family Rutaceae, on account of the citrus canker disease and other citrus diseases.

FOREIGN PLANT QUARANTINE

Pink bollworm.—Quarantine No. 8, revised, effective November 11, 1944: Forbids the importation from any foreign locality and country, excepting only the locality of the Imperial Valley in the State of Baja California, Mexico, including that portion of the valley in the State of Sonora lying between San Louis Mesa and the Colorado River, and the area in the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, adjacent to the United States, comprising the municipios of Guerrero, Mier, Camargo, Reynosa, Matamoras, Mendez, and San Fernando, of cottonseed of all species and varieties and cottonseed hulls. Cottonseed and cottonseed hulls from the Imperial Valley and from the aforesaid area in the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, may be entered under permit and regulation.

Seeds of avocado or alligator pear.—Quarantine No. 12, effective February 27, 1914: Forbids the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the seed of the avocado or alligator pear on account of the avocado weevil (*Heilipus lauri*).

Sugarcane.—Quarantine No. 15, revised, effective October 1, 1934: Prohibits the importation from all foreign countries and localities of canes of sugarcane, or cuttings or parts thereof, sugarcane leaves, and bagasse, on account of certain

injurious insects and diseases of sugarcane, except that importation will be allowed under permit of specific materials on condition that they have been or are to be so treated, processed, or manufactured that, in the judgment of the Department, their entry will involve no pest risk.

Citrus nursery stock.—Quarantine No. 19, revised, effective September 15, 1947, and September 5, 1952: Forbids the importation into the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States from all foreign localities and countries of plants or any plant part, except fruit and seeds, of all genera, species, and varieties of the subfamilies Aurantioideae, Rutoideae, and Toddalioideae, of the botanical family Rutaceae, from Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, Central America, North America outside of the United States, Australia, and foreign oceanic countries and islands.

Indian corn or maize and related plants.—Quarantine No. 24, effective July 1, 1916, as amended, effective April 1, 1917, and April 23, 1917: Forbids the importation from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indochina, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Taiwan (Formosa), Japan, and adjacent islands, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays L.*) and the closely related plants, including all species of *Teosinte* (*Euchlaena*), *Jobs-tears* (*Coix*), *Polytoca*, *Chionachne*, and *Sclerachne*, on account of the downy mildews and *Physoderma* diseases of Indian corn, except that Indian corn or maize may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Citrus fruits.—Quarantine No. 28, effective October 25, 1947, as amended effective December 16, 1949, September 5 and November 21, 1952: Forbids the importation into the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States of all fruits and peel of all genera, species, and varieties of the subfamilies Aurantioideae, Rutoideae, and Toddalioideae of the botanical family Rutaceae from eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Burma, Ceylon, Siam, Indochina, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania (except Australia and Tasmania), Japan (including Formosa and other islands adjacent to Japan); Mauritius, and Seychelles, on account of the citrus canker disease; forbids the importation into the continental United States, Puerto Rico and Hawaii of fruits and peel of all genera, species, and varieties of *Citrus aurantifolia* (Christm.) Swingle, *C. aurantium* L., *C. hystrix* DC., *C. limon* (L.) Burm. f., *C. paradisi* Macf., *C. reticulata* Blanco, *C. sinensis* (L.) Osbeck and *Fortunella margarita* (Lour.) Swingle, from Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay, on account of sweet orange scab; and forbids the importation into the continental United States, Puerto Rico and Hawaii of fruits and peel of all genera, species, and varieties of *Citrus aurantifolia* (Christm.) Swingle, *C. aurantium* L., *C. limon* (L.) Burm. f., *C. medica* L., and *C. sinensis* (L.) Osbeck, from Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay, on account of the bacterial disease known as "Cancrosis B": *Provided*, That seeds and processed peel of fruits designated herein are excluded from the provisions of this quarantine. Such seeds, however, are subject to the requirements of Nursery Stock, Plant, and Seed Quarantine No. 37. Importation into Alaska of oranges of the mandarin class grown in Japan is allowed under permit and other requirements.

Sweetpotato and yam.—Quarantine No. 29, effective January 1, 1918, as amended effective September 5, 1952: Forbids the importation into the continental United States for any purpose of any variety of sweetpotatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.), from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the sweetpotato weevils (*Cylas* spp.) and the sweetpotato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

Bamboo.—Quarantine No. 34, effective October 1, 1918: Forbids the importation for any purpose of any variety of bamboo seed, plants, or cuttings thereof capable of propagation, including all genera and species of the tribe Bambuseae, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of dangerous plant diseases, including the bamboo smut (*Ustilago shiraiana*). This quarantine order does not apply to bamboo timber, consisting of the mature dried culms or canes which are imported for fishing rods, furniture making, or other purposes, or to any kind of articles manufactured from bamboo, or to bamboo shoots cooked or otherwise preserved.

Nursery stock, plants, and seeds.—Quarantine No. 37, effective December 5, 1950, as amended effective July 1, 1950, and September 5, 1952: Forbids the importation into the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and

the Virgin Islands from designated countries of certain nursery stock and other plants and plant products specified in the quarantine because of the respective injurious insects and plant diseases listed. Restricts the importation from any foreign country or locality of nonprohibited field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings grafts, scions, buds, and fruit pits and other seeds of forest, fruit, and ornamental trees and shrubs; bedding plants; other herbaceous plants, bulbs, and roots; field, vegetable, and flower seeds; and other plants and plant products for, or capable of, propagation, except as provided in supplemental regulations.

Permits are required for importations of all restricted plant material. Permits are not required for such material, other than *Aglaonema*, imported for food, analytical, medicinal, or manufacturing purposes; seeds of field crops, vegetables, and annual, biennial and perennial flowers which are essentially herbaceous in character, except seeds of *Lathyrus*, *Vicia*, and okra; or for sterile cultures of orchid seedlings in glass containers. This "nonpermit" material, however, is subject to inspection and certain other conditions.

Bulbs imported under permit are subject to inspection and must comply with other requirements of the regulations.

All imported plant material is subject to inspection to determine freedom from pests, except as noted in the regulations. Treatment of most classes of material is another condition of entry. Entry will be refused to plant material found upon inspection to harbor injurious pests which are not widely prevalent in the United States when no adequate treatment is available.

All restricted plant material must be free from sand, soil, or earth, with certain limited exceptions. Shipments not so freed may be refused entry.

Size-age limitations for all restricted trees and shrubs to be imported are prescribed.

Types of plant material that may be imported from designated countries subject to growing under postentry quarantine conditions are also listed.

The quarantine and regulations should be consulted for specific details.

European corn borer.—Quarantine No. 41, revised, effective June 1, 1926: Forbids, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised effective March 1, 1933, as amended, effective July 15, 1947, October 1, 1948, and September 10, 1952, the importation from all foreign countries and localities of the stalk and all other parts, whether used for packing or other purposes, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of Indian corn or maize, broomcorn, sweet sorghums, grain sorghums, Sudan grass, Johnson grass, sugarcane, pearl millet, napier grass, teosinte, and jobs-tears, on account of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis* Hubn.) and other dangerous insects and plant diseases.

Rice.—Quarantine No. 55, revised, effective November 23, 1933: Forbids the importation of seed or paddy rice from all foreign countries and localities except the Republic of Mexico, and forbids the importation of rice straw and rice hulls from all foreign countries and localities, and seed or paddy rice from the Republic of Mexico, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective November 23, 1933, as amended, effective August 1, 1934, on account of injurious fungous diseases of rice, including downy mildew (*Sclerospora macrocarpa*), leaf smut (*Entyloma oryzae*), blight (*Oospora oryztorum*), and glume blotch (*Melanomma glumarum*), as well as dangerous insect pests.

Fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 56, effective November 1, 1923: Forbids, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective December 1, 1936, as amended effective April 7, 1948, and September 5, 1952, the importation into the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States of fruits and vegetables, except as restricted, as to certain countries and districts, by special quarantines and other orders, and of plants or portions of plants used as packing material in connection with shipments of such fruits and vegetables from all foreign countries and localities other than the Dominion of Canada, on account of injurious insects, including fruitflies and melonflies (Tryptidae). Includes and supersedes Quarantine No. 49 on account of the citrus blackfly.

Flag smut.—Quarantine No. 59, effective February 1, 1926: Forbids the importation of all species and varieties of wheat (*Triticum* spp.) and wheat products, unless so milled or so processed as to have destroyed all flag-smut spores, from India, Japan, China, Australia, Union of South Africa, Italy, and Spain.

Packing materials.—Quarantine No. 69, effective July 1, 1933, as amended, effective July 1, 1933: Forbids the entry from all foreign countries and localities of the following materials when used as packing for other commodi-

ties, except in special cases where preparation, processing, or manufacture are judged by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture to have eliminated risk of carrying injurious insects and plant diseases: Rice straw, hulls, and chaff; cotton and cotton products; sugarcane, including bagasse; bamboo leaves and small shoots; leaves of plants; forest litter; and soil containing an appreciable admixture of vegetable matter not therein provided for by regulation. All parts of corn and allied plants are likewise prohibited except from Mexico and the countries of Central America, the West Indies, and South America. This quarantine also brings under restriction, involving inspection at will by the Department but requiring no permit or certificate, the following when used as packing: Cereal straw, chaff, and hulls (other than rice); corn and allied plants from Mexico, Central America, the West Indies, and South America; willow twigs from Europe; grasses, hay, and similar dried plant mixtures from all countries; and authorized soil-packing materials from all countries. This quarantine does not cover such widely used packing materials as excelsior, paper, sawdust, ground cork, charcoal, and various other materials which, because of their nature or process of manufacture, are unlikely to transport plant parasites.

Dutch elm disease.—Quarantine No. 70, revised, effective October 31, 1947: Forbids the importation from Europe, Canada, and other foreign areas north of the United States, on account of a disease due to the fungus *Ceratostomella ulmi*, of seeds, leaves, plants, cuttings, and scions of elm and related plants; logs of elm and related plants; lumber, timber, and veneer of such plants if bark is present on them; and crates, boxes, barrels, packing cases, and other containers, and other articles manufactured in whole or in part of the wood of elm or related plants if not free from bark.

Coffee.—Quarantine No. 73, effective April 1, 1940: Prohibits the importation into Puerto Rico from all foreign countries and localities of (1) the seed or beans of coffee which, previous to importation, have not been roasted to a degree which, in the judgment of an inspector of the Department of Agriculture, will have destroyed coffee borers in all stages, (2) coffee berries or fruits, and (3) coffee plants and leaves, on account of an injurious coffee insect known as the coffee berry borer (*Stephanoderes [coffeae Hgdn.] hampei* Ferr.) and an injurious rust disease due to the fungus *Hemileia vastatrix* B. and Br. Provision is made for importations of samples of unroasted coffee seeds or beans and for shipments of unroasted coffee seeds or beans in transit to destinations other than Puerto Rico.

Cut flowers.—Quarantine No. 74, effective August 1, 1947, and September 5, 1952: Restricts the entry of cut flowers into the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States from foreign countries, including those in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australasia, South America, Central America, North America, and other foreign countries and islands (other than cut flowers produced in the Dominion of Canada, Labrador, Newfoundland, and the United States), except as provided in the regulations supplemental thereto.

OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS

The regulation of the entry of nursery stock from foreign countries into the United States was specifically provided for in the Plant Quarantine Act. The act further provides for the similar regulation of any other class of plants or plant products when the need therefor shall be determined. The entry of the plants and plant products listed below has been brought under such regulation.

Nursery stock.—The conditions governing the entry of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from all foreign countries and localities are indicated above under "Foreign plant quarantines." (See Quarantine No. 37.)

Potatoes.—The order of December 22, 1913, and the regulations issued thereunder, revised, effective March 1, 1922, and amended, effective April 15, 1944, and May 2, 1949, restrict the importation of potatoes from all foreign countries and localities except the Dominion of Canada and Bermuda, on account of injurious potato diseases and insect pests. The importation of potatoes is now authorized from Bermuda, Canada, Cuba, the Dominion Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Spain (including the Canary Islands) and the States of Chiapas, Guanajuato, Jalisco, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, Sonora, and Tamaulipas, and the northern territory of Baja California, Mexico.

Cotton and cotton wrappings.—The order of April 27, 1915, and the rules and regulations issued thereunder, revised effective February 24, 1923, amended

effective December 11, 1937, July 1, 1938, and February 2, 1945, restrict importation of cotton and cotton wrappings from all foreign countries and localities, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm.

Cottonseed products.—The two orders of June 23, 1917, and the rules and regulations issued thereunder, effective July 16, 1917, amended, effective August 7, 1925, restrict the importation of cottonseed cake and meal and all other cottonseed products except oil from all foreign countries and localities, and the importation of cottonseed oil from Mexico, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm: *Provided*, That these commodities which originate in and are shipped directly from the Imperial Valley, Baja California, Mexico, many enter without restriction.

Plant safeguard regulations.—These rules and regulations, revised, effective December 1, 1932, as amended effective October 1, 1949, provide safeguards for the landing or unloading for transshipment and exportation and for transportation and exportation in bond of restricted or prohibited plants and plant products when it is determined that such entry can be made without involving risk to the plant cultures of the United States and also provide for the safeguarding of such plant material at a port or within the territorial limits of the United States where entry or landing is not intended or where entry has been refused.

Rules and regulations governing the movement of plants and plant products into and out of the District of Columbia.—These rules and regulations, revised effective April 30, 1938, are promulgated under the amendment to the Plant Quarantine Act of May 31, 1920. They provide for the regulation of the movement of plants and plant products, including nursery stock, from or into the District of Columbia and for the control of injurious plant diseases and insect pests within the said District.

MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS

Mexican border regulations.—These regulations, effective September 8, 1942, as amended effective November 15, 1949, were promulgated under the Act approved January 31, 1942, entitled, "To provide for regulating, inspecting, cleaning, and, when necessary, disinfecting railway cars, other vehicles, and other materials entering the United States from Mexico" (56 Stat. 40; 7 U. S. C. 149), and supersede the rules and regulations prohibiting the movement of cotton and cottonseed from Mexico into the United States and governing the entry into the United States of railway cars and other vehicles, freight, express, baggage, or other materials from Mexico at border points, promulgated June 23, 1917, and amended effective January 29, 1920. They are designed to prevent the entry of the pink bollworm of cotton, which is known to exist widely in Mexico. They provide for the examination of passengers' baggage, for the disinfection of railway cars and other vehicles, freight, express, and other shipments. All fees collected for disinfecting railway cars and other vehicles are deposited in the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

The inspectors concerned in the enforcement of these regulations at border points are charged also with enforcement of restrictions on the entry of plants and plant products under various foreign plant quarantines.

Regulations governing sanitary export certification.—These regulations, revised effective July 1, 1945, were promulgated pursuant to authority granted in the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944, approved September 21, 1944 (58 Stat. 724). They provide for the inspection and certification of domestic plants and plant products intended for export to countries requiring such certification. All fees collected for this service are deposited in the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Regulations governing entry of mollusks.—These regulations, effective October 22, 1952, were promulgated under the Act approved September 22, 1951, entitled, "An Act to prevent the entry of certain mollusks into the United States." The regulations provide that produce, baggage, salvaged war materials, and other goods that might harbor the giant African snail and other destructive mollusks will be subject to inspection upon arrival in this country from foreign countries and from Guam. Inbound vessels, vehicles, aircraft, or other conveyances that are found upon inspection to contain such pests may be refused entry or may be allowed to enter after thorough treatment under strict safeguards. Provision is made in the regulations for importation of mollusks for scientific purposes. Those imported for use in medical research may enter under permits issued by the U. S. Public Health Service.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE⁴

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Assistant Chief (Control)-----	W. L. POPHAM.
Assistant Chief (Insecticides and Chemicals)-----	H. L. HALLER.
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White Pine Blister Rust Control Project-----	E. C. FILLER.
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Grasshopper Control Project-----	J. R. DUTTON.
White Pine Blister Rust Control Project-----	H. N. PUTNAM.

⁴ Organization as existing December 31, 1952.

⁵ Acting in charge.





